MAY 1, 1948

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 63, NO. 30 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

P.C. Party Platform

A POLICY COMMITTEE of the Progressive Conservative party is going to build a new party platform some time between now and the end of July—that is, some time before the Liberal convention at the beginning of August. The Progressive Conservation Association, meeting last week in Ottawa, produced planks of all shapes and sizes for the committee to choose from.

Some of these planks are little more than veneer of a sort used by all parties in all countries when they have to say something and yet have nothing to say: distribution of taxes is to be "more equitable"; the tariff is to be kept at a "practical" level; provincial rights already "guaranteed" under the B.N.A. act are to be "preserved"; the freight rate structure is to be "overhauled"; federal "monopoly" of radio is to be opposed; and so forth. This is all part of the business of putting up a political front and everyone understands it.

But the Association put out a large number, a surprisingly large number to judge from the newspaper reports, of solid pieces of lumber. There are several of these that the policy committee should be sure to use when they get around to platform-building.

In the agricultural field, we agree that our present embargoes on shipments of livestock and other products to the United States have outlived their usefulness and should go in spite of the higher food prices that would result. SATURDAY NIGHT has consistently supported the Archambault Report on penal reform, and we are very glad to see that this is likely to become part of the P.C. platform. The proposals for more vigorous activity in the field of national defence are welcome; they include measures for bringing the armed forces up to strength right away. The proposals regarding development of natural resources seem a bit vague but plans for developing power and irrigation projects in the west are very desirable.

In the field of dominion-provincial relations the P.C.'s, with control in Ontario and a large influence in Quebec, are in a position to offer collaboration where there has been little but bickering and back-biting in past years. They can offer the same sort of dish that Mr. Mackenzie King has been able to offer in a number of previous elections. Whether they would or could break the present dominion-provincial deadlock is, of course, another question; but at least there is some hope that they might and we hope they will try.

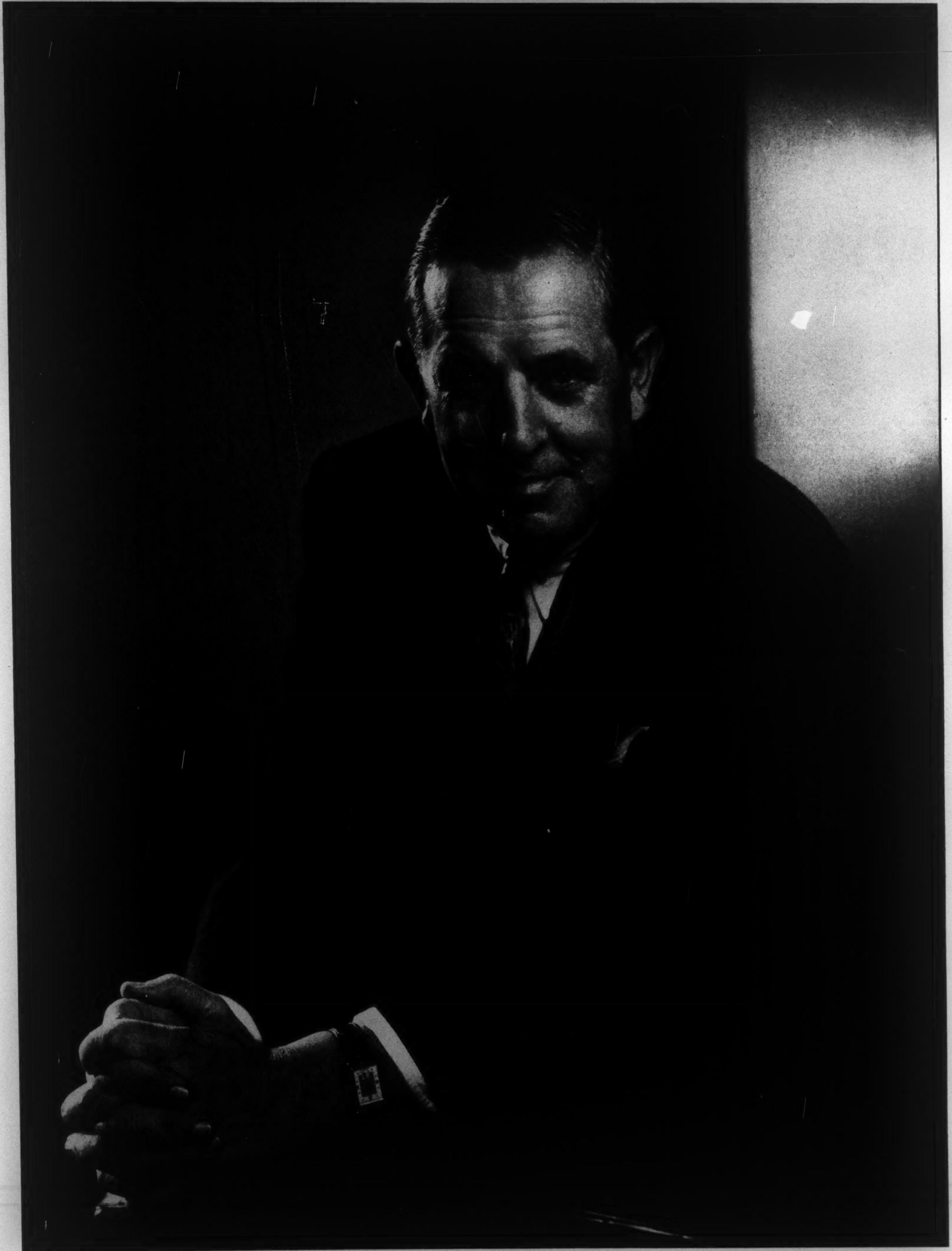
In the field of social security the most important item is health insurance. SATURDAY NIGHT has traditionally favored most forms of social insurance, but we have always insisted that they should include some real element of insurance—that is, that the people who get the benefits should pay a substantial part of the premiums. As far as we can see the P.C.'s, who of all groups should be taking this businesslike line, have so far said nothing about it. We hope the party platform will do so.

P.C.'s on Communists

WHEN the Progressive Conservative Association came to the question of Communism and Communists it passed a resolution that is by no means clear, but that called for some form of "outlawing" of "Communist activities." Some of our Conservative friends assure us that the word "outlaw" (with its sinister suggestion that certain people or activities are to be put outside the law and treated arbitrarily by the authorities) was really used in the more usual modern sense of "passing a law against". On the other hand the *Globe and Mail* interpreted the word more strictly and wrote an exceptionally fine editorial warning against the dangers of trying to outlaw the Communist party.

The *Globe* points out that the positive attack on Communism must be waged from two strongholds. The first is the law, which must define subversive activities and must be diligently en-

(Continued on Page Five)



—Photo by Karsh

As Administrator of Economic Cooperation, Paul G. Hoffman, president of Studebaker Corporation, now directs the $6,098,000,000 first-year allocation for foreign aid recently sanctioned by U.S. Congress.

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The British government is engaged in an all-out effort to make the man-in-the-street and his wife aware of the gravity of the country's economic crisis. Above, a group of British women journalists listen to Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Stafford wants magazine writers to help by telling their women readers that the campaign's results will largely depend on them.

Cripps Tells the Facts to British Women

By Phyllis Archer

THERE'S a new note of urgency in the British government's warnings to its people on the seriousness of the economic situation. Though business leaders and economists have known the facts, the man-in-the-street has tended to feel that "all that talk" was over his head and has confined his attention to pressing personal difficulties such as increasing shortages of food and clothes.

The country is rapidly running out of dollars with which to pay for essential materials and equipment for her manufacturing industries from the United States and Canada—even Marshall Plan aid can be no more than a stop-gap—and the situation is grave. The truth which has to be faced is that Britain itself must somehow earn the means of purchasing her requirements or else the whole machinery of her economy will run down. The first need is that the ordinary people shall know the facts.

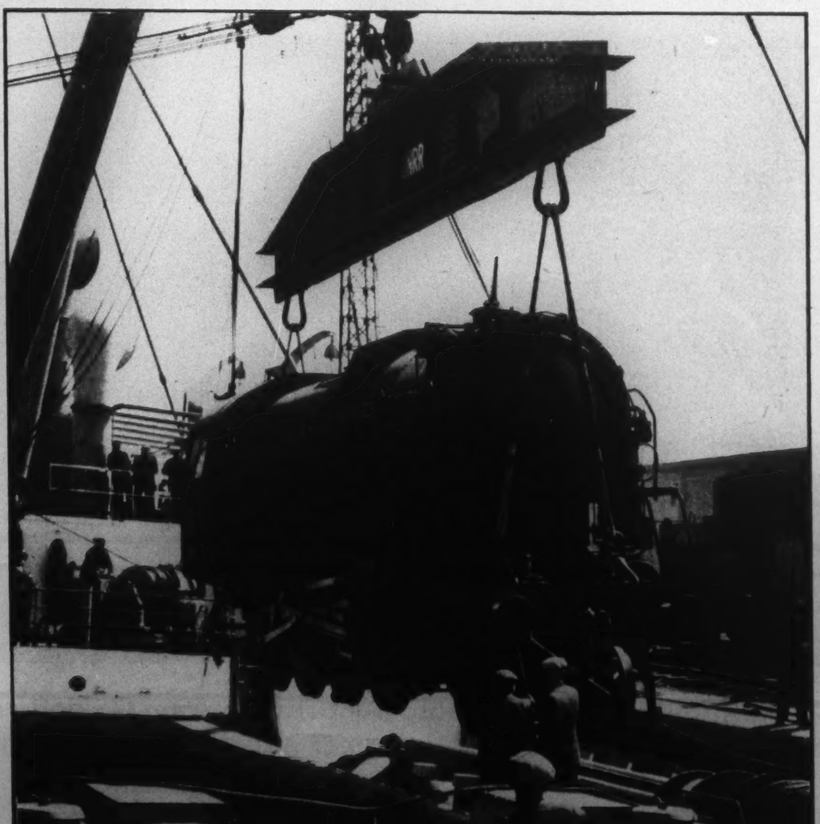
FOR this reason, Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's strong-man Chancellor of the Exchequer, has recently been concentrating on the women of Britain, feeling that if he can get his policy across to them he will be a long way towards ensuring an all-out effort to straighten things out.

But British women have had several years now of immolating themselves for their country and they want to know what Sir Stafford will do for them if they help him. Housewives have asked him if he will open more day nurseries if they answer his call to work. Women journalists, after years of miserably small papers, want to know if they can expect any more newsprint if they influence their readers on his behalf. So far, Sir Stafford has been very noncommittal.

THREE years after the end of the war, this crisis is harder to face than the Battle of Britain. The tremendous challenge of that situation provided the stimulation required. But the present grim state of affairs offers no laurels but a continued bare existence for years to come.

The export target for 1948 has now been announced as 150 per cent of the 1938 figure (as against the 160 per cent formerly hoped for). The response of the women of Britain to the government's present appeal will do much to determine the outcome.

Much in demand in Canada and the U.S., Wilton carpets are an important part of 1948 export drive.



Locomotives to help European countries get transportation systems working smoothly being shipped from Liverpool while British . . .

. . . railways carry on with worn equipment. Iron for smelting is taken from scrap-heap.

On a London bomb-site, grim memorial of war, billboard warns that today's emergency is no less real. Only by earning more dollars can present living standard be maintained.

Just after doors opened at an east London department store salvage sale. Reductions, not only in prices but in precious clothing coupons, draw men as well as women.

Scarcity of cars in other countries and improved designs have enabled British makes to gain in popularity overseas.

Cars at left are awaiting shipment to Australia; above, final paint-job on a chassis destined for South Africa.

Two pianos are shipped in a case formerly used for one by placing one upside down.

Some municipalities run mobile meal services to save rations and housewives' time.

British youth is also given crisis facts. Boys and girls from 15 to 18 are shown at a London conference.

Canadian boys know these jeeps well. Britain has stepped into market Japan vacated.

A woman in the audience tells Sir Stafford Cripps that the goods obtainable on home markets are now . . .

—Photos, Miller Services Ltd.

. . . far inferior in quality to those made for export. "This", said Britain's economic boss, "is a gross exaggeration".

Dear Mr. Editor

Art and Artists

I WAS glad to see your editorial "Heil the Critics" (S.N., March 20), which gave utterance to truths that needed saying; also, in the same issue, Paul Duval's understanding article on the Ontario Society of Artists exhibition, then current.

However, in your editorial "Art and Experts" (S.N., April 3) I was surprised by a reference to "a struggle which has been going on, with a lot of bad feeling resulting, between the National Gallery and the Royal Canadian Academy for the official 'control' of Canadian art." I have consulted with Mr. H. O. McCurry, Director of the National Gallery, with whom my personal relations have always been cordial, and we neither of us discovered any struggle! He had agreed, I am sure, to act in the matter in a spirit of helpfulness to the Montreal Gallery and had not anticipated any such inference as you have drawn. Perhaps the experience has convinced him, if he needed convincing, that artist juries are best for such matters. It is a well-known fact that the National Gallery itself never arranges important exhibitions without the assistance of juries of professional artists. We did find, however, ample evidence of friendly cooperation between the Royal Canadian Academy and the National Gallery.

In his article on the O.S.A. Exhibition, Paul Duval says, "The organization which counted Tom Thomson among its members, and first hung the works of the Group of Seven, can still play a vital part in bringing to the attention of Canadians all serious forms of Ontario painting." I think that sentence, with the substitution of "Canadian" for "Ontario" painting, might well apply to the "conservative" Academy. I think it is not generally recognized that the majority of the members of the Group of Seven were members of the Academy before the Group came into being and continued to be members after its dissolution. One of them, A. J. Casson, is at present and has been for years, Vice-President of the Academy. So much for Mr. Robert Tyler Davis' idea that artists are incapable of appreciating any style other than their own, an idea to which you also were very properly opposed.

ERNEST FOSBERY
President,
Ottawa, Ont. Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

The Late Margaret Wrong

THE sudden death of Margaret Wrong in Uganda, East Africa, on April 11 has removed one of the most charming, gifted and beloved women ever given by Canada to the world. Because she gracefully refused all personal distinctions and publicity, few will have gauged the extent of her influence, but it will be felt in three continents for many years to come. Never a "missionary" in the formal sense, she carried wherever she went the purest spirit of Christianity, and hundreds of students in America and Europe, government officials in Britain and Africa, and natives from Khartoum to Nigeria and the Cape, recognized it and responded to it.

As teacher and don at the university, secretary in the Canadian, British and World student movements, and prime mover for the past thirteen years in the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, Miss Wrong had one over-riding purpose—better and richer understanding between man and man, nation and nation, race and race. To that aim she brought all the resources of a brilliant and disciplined mind, lightened by never-failing humor, and backed by personal courage and devotion of a rare order. To her it was merely a matter of course to continue living and working in London throughout the blitz, to make journey after journey through every part of Africa, often under arduous conditions, and to return there this spring when her fatigue and frailty were becoming clearly apparent. In her circular letters from battered London or from tropical Africa there was constant sympathy with all who suffered pain, loss or injustice, but never a word, except in jest, of her own personal hardships.

In the same simple way, when accompanying a friend who happened to be colored, she took her seat in the Jim Crow sections of southern streetcars, oblivious of the hostile glances of other white passengers. She was a Government House guest in many African colonies, but the struggling Bantu teacher in a remote native village found her just as truly his personal friend.

The full tale of what Margaret Wrong accomplished by her tireless work for native education, her quiet talks with colonial administrators, her wise comments at conferences and planning committees and her creative contacts with countless individuals, will never be known by man; she was too modest about her achievements, and the threads are too scattered. But people of many races and in all walks of life are the richer for having known her.

Toronto, Ont. J. D. KETCHUM

"The Dogs," a symbolic commentary on life in devastated Europe today by British Columbia artist Jack Shadbolt who is currently having his first one-man exhibition in Eastern Canada at Laing Galleries in Toronto. His pictures hang in major galleries.

Old Taxpayer

RE YOUR editorial "As We Grow Older" (S.N., March 27), there is no easy road at the present time for the older taxpayer. A man now over 70, whose wife has died, is taxed as a single man. On the face of it, this is not quite fair for one who has paid taxes of one kind or another for over fifty years.

Toronto, Ont. E. MANN

Music Convention

READERS of SATURDAY NIGHT may be interested in hearing from a witness and a partaker just how successful was the tenth annual convention of the Ontario Registered Music Teachers' Association in Niagara Falls for three days at the beginning of April. The late Norman Wilks was, I understand, the instigator of this gathering; such musicians as Dr. Healey Willan, Mr. R. G. Geen, Mrs. Cora B. Ahrens and Dr. Charles Peaker help to keep many different elements working harmoniously together in the same cause—music.

Among the large number of participants, some from quite small communities, the many nuns from educational convents in Ontario impressed me by their keen interest in new methods, ideas and compositions. I certainly regretted that most of the lectures and demonstrations were on the ubiquitous piano. However, one must admire the fact that the sponsors felt with me the necessity of fostering violin playing and that a $250 scholarship was presented for this. Choirs were fortunately quite well represented, also the Dalcroze Eurythmics, those excellent basic foundations. Dr. Arnold Walter of the Senior School gave a talk in which "Music in the Home" could be called his *leit-motif*. Dr. Peaker spoke about "Criteria"—a critical subject. Several other good addresses were given but no debates.

I hope that at future conventions a forum will be constituted, in which questions can be put forward, and I, as a pianist, will stand up for the orchestral instruments.

Toronto, Ont. NORAH DREWETT DE KRESZ

Citizens' Forum

JOHN WATSON'S radio review of April 7 "Citizens' Forum" broadcast is generally so fair, and above all so appreciative of the rarely-invoked moral issue lying beneath the international situation, that I am loath to protest, even mildly, against his summary of my own position. For the sake of an accurate record, however, I feel impelled to set the following quotations side by side:

(1) *Watson* (S.N., April 17): "Dr. Glen Shortliffe of Queen's University maintained that we should have no truck nor trade with authoritarian regimes of any stripe. . ."

(2) *Shortliffe* (as recorded by C.B.C.): "Of course we shall have to deal with dictators. Most of the world is run by dictators of one sort or another. . . But we can prove our sincerity of purpose by at least dealing with all dictatorships alike."

Personally I see nothing here which is not "practical." Whether such a policy is "virtuous" is a matter of opinion. At least it would have the virtue of consistency.

Kingston, Ont. GLEN SHORTLIFFE

New Dealer Memoirs

THIS writer has read with interest the editorial paying tribute to Franklin Delano Roosevelt as a towering figure and one of the great statesmen of all time. (S.N., April 10). It seems to me, and to many other Americans, it is the end results of war, rather than participation in war, which validates the quality of statesmanship. Had Mr. Roosevelt been the statesman which you crack him up to be, the subsequent story of eastern Europe might have been far different and the future of the world a whole lot brighter. In all of the rash of memoirs by New Dealers now burning to tell all, may I suggest that you read "Speaking Frankly," by Mr. James F. Byrnes, which might cause you to arrive at some far different conclusions than those you base on the revelations of James Farley, who is strictly a domestic politician.

Considering the dark horizons with which we are now faced, may I add that you and I and everybody alive today had better humbly hope and pray that the statesmen, now in charge of things, are giving far more realistic scrutiny to what is to be done with what's left of the world after the next war than was given by that "great statesman," Franklin D. Roosevelt, to postwar policy looking toward the end of World War II.

Cleveland, Ohio MABEL G. BLISS

ON FINDING A POUND OF BUTTER

MUCH have I travelled on the city street
And many goodly groceterias seen—
Round many dairy counters have I been
In search of butter for my folks to eat;
Today, after three hours with aching feet,
Vowing I'd coat my bread with vaseline,
I took a streetcar going west on Queen—
AND FOUND A POUND OF BUTTER ON THE SEAT!

Then felt I like some eater in cafés
Discovering a gold piece in the stew,
Or like Columbus when with eyes ablaze
He stared at the horizon, and his crew
Looked at each other in a sort of daze,
Silently, the way the butter-seekers do.

J.E.P.

Passing Show

IF YOU want peace, prepare for war. If you want war, prepare for war. The only people who needn't prepare for war are those who don't care whether they have war or peace or what happens to them in either case.

•

The millions of dollars spent on developing television have not been wasted. In the United States it is now possible for any owner of a television set to see a lady taking a bath behind a shower curtain, while she extols the merits of Smith and Jones's plumbing fixtures.

•

No Catastrophe

Fire departments are refusing to remove cats from trees. It won't matter much, because in most cities the traffic authorities are removing all the trees.

•

The Ontario Milk Control Board will not issue licenses for new dairies on the ground that the field is overcrowded. Isn't that a result of the number of cows rather than of dairies?

•

There is a demand that Canadian Indians be no longer called Indians. Very dangerous; it might lead to their being treated as Canadians.

•

The oleomargarine campaign is spreading, and perhaps the oleomargarine will also be spreading soon.

•

Could it be that the Toronto flatfoot sometimes uses his feet for other purposes than standing on them?

•

Talk of hunger in England is greatly exaggerated. A century-old bun has been placed in a museum instead of a railway lunch counter.

•

As we gather it, the Maple Leaf Legion for Palestine will fight under the orders of U.N. if U.N. gives the right orders, and of somebody else if it doesn't.

•

All In the Family

In these prosperous days Canadians have no poor relations — except dominion-provincial ones.

•

The news that "Happy Birthday to You" is copyright leaves us cold. What good is that so long as the owners of the copyright don't stop people from singing it?

•

An Australian pastor is leading his flock into the country. In the cities, he says, "great havoc will be wrought. This could be from the atomic bomb or it could be a prelude to the Second Coming." To those of us who have to stick to the cities it won't matter much which.

•

Lucy says she doesn't think Walpole ought to be too distressed at having his record smashed by Mr. King. After all, in his day there was some real opposition.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL .... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER .... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK .... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling, Business Manager; C. T. Croucher, Assistant Business Manager; J. F. Foy, Circulation Director.

Vol. 63, No. 30 Whole No. 287

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

forced. It is most important to note that what is illegal is an *act* or an *activity*, (such as inciting people to violent revolution), not a person (whom someone may rightly or wrongly label a "Communist") or an idea (which someone may rightly or wrongly label "Communism"). The *Globe* quotes Premier Drew, a lawyer, as asking the basic question: "How do you define a Communist?"

The second stronghold against Communism is a "vigilant and informed public opinion." While it may not be legally practicable to define Communism and prosecute Communists as such, it is nowadays quite practicable to identify those workers, whether in trade unions, in housewives organizations, in civil rights associations, or in other reputable and commendable causes, who are in fact only there to bore from within, to promote discontent and disorder as a step towards the Communist dictatorship. It is up to the rest of us to fight these people wherever we come across them, whenever they run for office or try to get into positions of power. Anyone who has tried to do this knows that they are often able and persistent and unscrupulous. But freedom always had to be fought for and worked for; it was never won or held merely by passing laws.

Any attempt to put down Communism by outlawing it—that is, by having some elected or appointed official (like Mr. Duplessis) decide in advance what people he is going to tag with the Communist label and by allowing him to shut up their meetings, to close their printing presses, and to throw them into gaol or concentration camp—all this is simply to become a police state ourselves. And then, as the *Globe* asks, if a police state of any kind, why not Communism?

The *Globe* followed this editorial up, two days later, with an equally good one that poked fun at the difficulties the Toronto Board of Education is running into in trying to stop Communists from holding meetings or speaking at public meetings in the schools.

When the P.C. Policy Committee comes to drawing up the party platform we hope they will follow the *Globe and Mail* line. We trust that this was the line intended by the P.C. Association last week. If the price of Duplessis support for the party is the Quebec padlock law for the whole of Canada the price is far too high to be paid by a national party.

All About Labor

A VAST and invaluable collection of information concerning the organization and policies of labor has just been provided for students of that subject by Professor H. A. Logan in his "Trade Unions in Canada" (Macmillan, $4.75), which covers the period from 1825 to the present time. The compilation and summarizing of this information must have involved a terrifying amount of work, and the classification and indexing of it still more; and it is therefore not surprising that there is rather little in the way of generalization from the material amassed. Future investigators will find that most of the research has been done for them, but they will have to do their own thinking about the ascertained facts. Perhaps the frankest and most extensive discussion is the six pages devoted to "Problems Raised by Catholic Unionism."

The most interesting part of the book, at the present moment at least, is the section on "Communist Radicalism," mainly factual and occupying fourteen pages. It is extremely enlightening to have the history of the organizations which Mr. Tim Buck has headed, and the record of their avowed policies, grouped together in a single chapter. In 1924 Mr. Buck, just back from Moscow, was candidate against the late Tom Moore for presidency of the national Trades and Labor Congress (A.F. of L.), and was at the same time secretary of the Trade Union Educational League of Canada, whose object was definitely to "educate" Canadian unionists to revolutionary activity, and one of those techniques was to "practise national strikes frequently". The educational process was not wholly successful. After 1929 a new Communist body called the Workers' Unity League obtained control of quite a long list of unions, in industries already served by other unions, but when the Fascist menace led the Communists to adopt the United Front policy these divisive tactics were ditched, and "to officiate at the obsequies of the young unions

ANY TIME NOW, I GUESS!

in different areas was the task of (Joseph) Salsberg as general organizer".

There is also much interesting material on the Communists in the chapter on "Direct Political Action". Their dislike for the C.C.F. is easily explained; it is a well organized and powerful body in the labor field, whose leaders are fully aware of what the Communists are after and fully determined not to let them have it.

The Wrongs of Ireland

IT IS obviously the inescapable destiny of Ireland to be a "disthressful country." Providence keeps on presenting it with cause for distress, and Ireland certainly never refuses the gift. The late Sir Hugh Lane bequeathed to the Tate Gallery and National Gallery in London some forty pictures including several of the finest examples of the Impressionist School in the world. Unfortunately, after he made this will, he wrote and signed, but never caused to be witnessed, a codicil leaving them on certain terms to the city of Dublin.

This is the sort of thing that could never happen to any nation except Ireland. The codicil has of course no legal validity; it is not even a proof that Sir Hugh had really made up his mind to give the pictures to Dublin, for if he had it may be assumed that he would have made his codicil legal by getting a couple of witnesses. For the London galleries to turn the pictures over to Dublin would be simply making a gift of probably a million dollars; it could not be done without enabling legislation, and there is a good case for arguing that it would be a breach of trust towards those whom the London galleries serve.

But for all time, on the strength of a little piece of paper which has no effect in law and which might properly have been torn up by anybody who discovered it, Ireland will consider that it has been robbed of a million dollars' worth of its proper cultural heritage. A "disthressful country" indeed!

Leisure or Housing

WE ARE deeply intrigued by one of the considerations which actuated the Australian Arbitration Board to declare the right of every worker in Australia "except housewives" to a forty-hour working week. The whole process of the decision is discussed in an article by Anne Dupree on another page of this issue, and from this we learn that "Australia had her problems in many acute shortages, but they (the members of the Board) considered it was not fair that workers today should be required to make up an accumulated shortage, which in the case of housing went back far beyond the war, to the depression of 1930, nor should they be refused leisure which a later generation would win."

Let us consider the shortage of housing. A shortage of housing presumably means that there are not enough houses in Australia to accommodate the Australians in the style in which they would like to be accommodated, for their own happiness and convenience and the health of their community. The average life of a house is about fifty years, so that in a stationary population it is necessary to replace 2 per cent of the housing every year; but Australia has never been absolutely stationary in population and has recently decided upon a lively immigration policy. A building rate of 3 per cent per annum would give a one per cent rate of increase in housing space, but this would have to be divided between accommodation for the new population (immigrant and natural increase) and increased accommodation for the old population. It is highly improbable that Australia now has building workers sufficient to do much more than the 2 per cent job of bare replacement even if they worked at the old 44-hour rate. Let us suppose however that enough workers can be found to do the 3 per cent job if they worked at the 44-hour rate. By cutting them down to the 40-hour rate Australia has taken one-eleventh off its total of annual house production, so that even on this optimistic assumption there will be only 2.73 per cent of replacement and expansion done each year instead of 3 per cent.

Of this figure, 2 per cent is needed for the mere replacement of the houses which perish annually. How much of the remainder will be available for overcoming the shortage depends on how much is needed to provide accommodation (at the old and shortage-affected rate) for new population. If the population increase is at the very moderate rate of half of one per cent per annum, it alone will take .5 per cent of the 2.73 per cent output to house it, leaving only .27 per cent to diminish the shortage as against .5 per cent if the building workers worked 44 hours. The shortage in other words will continue nearly twice as long. If the building force is less or the population increase is greater, the annual contribution towards diminishing the shortage becomes smaller, and will be zero if the needs of maintenance and new population together total 2.73 per cent, although on the same assumptions with a 44-hour week there would be a contribution of .27 per cent towards increasing the housing space of each individual Australian.

Any Australian worker is of course at liberty, and always has been, to prefer his own personal leisure to his own personal housing; he could always work 10 per cent less than the standard and consume 10 per cent less of housing, clothing and everything else. We see nothing wrong with that situation; but the proposition that *all* Australian workers should be *compelled* by law to work 10 per cent less, when the plain and obvious result is and must be that they will get 10 per cent less of the goods and services which they collectively produce and consume, seems to us both tyrannical and foolish.

Promoting Friendship

THIS is a good time to remind the friends of Canadian unity concerning that admirable effort, the "Visites Interprovinciales" of which Mr. J. H. Biggar of Upper Canada College has so long been the moving spirit, and which now has Mr. Jean Bruchesi as its president and a strong Council of public-spirited citizens of both languages. The sole function of the Visites is to operate a bureau for encouraging and arranging visits of English-speaking children to French-speaking homes and vice versa. There is no more effective way of dissipating prejudice than by means of personal contacts; and the Visites has shown such good judgment and skill in arranging these visits that their results have been in practically all cases highly satisfactory to both parties; a common result is that the children of the families visited in one year pay a return visit to the families from which their guests came in the following year. It is to be noted that a high proportion of the visits are made by children of the kind of family which is likely to produce leaders in politics and the professions. The work has now become so large that a modest budget has to be provided for and the society has been incorporated. It will be realized that a certain amount of personal investigation has to be done on both sides if the visits are to be successful and beneficial.

Protecting the Consumer

IT IS much to be hoped that the highly commendable efforts of the Canadian Association of Consumers, of which Mrs. R. J. Marshall is president, will not be in any way handicapped or compromised by being confused with those of a very different organization in which the word "Consumer" plays a conspicuous part. The C.A.C. is the product of the combined efforts and influence of all the leading national women's organizations in the country along with a few (like the Home and School Clubs) in which men are admitted but the major responsibility of borne by women. Its structure and purposes were fully described to the Prices Committee on March 12. It has done a great deal of valuable work, both in providing information and guidance for consumers, and in advocating government policies considered necessary to protect the legitimate interests of consumers, particularly in the lower income brackets. It studiously aims at fairness towards the equally legitimate interests of producers of all kinds, its policy being that "of getting at the facts and understanding the position of other groups, who also help to constitute the consuming public." During the war leading Canadian women found that they had much to learn from Ottawa—and much to tell it. The C.A.C tries to be a two-way channel of information

There is of course nothing to prevent the name "Consumers" being used by such aggregations as the group of left-wing ladies who made a rather disorderly invasion of the Parliament Buildings recently under cover of the official visit of the Prince Regent of Belgium. But it will be most unfortunate if the Canadian public, by reason of failure to discriminate between two entirely different types of activity, should withhold from the C.A.C. the support which it deserves for a highly constructive and useful work. Nothing would be more helpful to the left wing than to be able to create the impression that they are the only people at all concerned about protecting the interests of the less privileged classes.

The Butter Block

ALMOST everyone is in favor of margarine in this country except the Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, (who says that it is bad for us) and the dairy farmers and distributors (who say, more truthfully, that it is bad for them). We believe that a majority of individual members of parliament is in favor of it. But apparently no government can afford to support it because of the concentrated voting power of the butter block. If the government can't afford to knife the butter block, why not melt it with a free vote in parliament?

THE UNRHYMED FLOWER

THE bloodroot, the hepatica, the daffodil, the may
Adorn the graceful hymnody that celebrates the Spring.
But from one fragile blossom the poets sheer away.
The crocus gets no mention — an extr'-ordinary thing!

No doubt poetic spirits are awakened more or less
To find in mud of April a mauve or yellow dot.
Yet no iambic lyrics come the populace to bless
For the words that rhyme with "crocus" are an uninspiring lot.

The two-word rhyme like "woke us" or "choke us" will not "sing,"
Save for frivolities (like this) cast in a rhythmic mould,
The Season is too serious; a spiritual thing
Demanding jewelled syllables, like patina of gold.

"Locus" is mathematical, brings up coordinates
And objects curvilinear, too prosy and too flat.
And as for "hocus-pocus," what bard would dare the fates
By making it poetical — save possibly Ned Pratt!

J.E.M.

Is Premier Drew Ready to Jump Into John Bracken's Shoes?

By D. P. O'HEARN

The most significant factor about the Ontario election, Mr. O'Hearn says, is that it bears out earlier indications that Premier Drew is getting ready to accept a call to the national leadership of the Progressive Conservative party.

On top of other signs the election was called a few days after the Ontario premier had cemented his friendship with Mr. Duplessis in the Legislature.

In the election itself the government is regarded as certain to be returned. The C.C.F. will probably gain a few seats through Communist manoeuvring, and the Liberals are an uncertain quantity.

The writer, formerly a staff member of Saturday Night, is Legislature correspondent for a number of Ontario's larger dailies.

WHEN Premier Drew stood up in the Ontario Legislature on the closing day of the session a few weeks ago and announced that he was calling an election, there was probably no one the statement interested more than Hon. John Bracken in Ottawa.

The Ontario election was no particular surprise. Opposition parties and observers have been predicting it now for some time. And if the basis of their prediction has been right Mr. Bracken can get prepared to move over on his national Progressive Conservative leadership throne at any time.

This basis of prediction has been that Mr. Drew would call an election this spring to clear his decks. The analysis has been that he would go to the country and get the provincial Conservative administration back in power. Then when the call came he would be ready. He could leave the provincial government safely in power for five years and take over the national leadership without the accusation that he was deserting it in a pinch.

This analysis, of course, has been denied. Many of Mr. Drew's supporters haven't believed there was a word of truth in it. They have said so vigorously. The Ontario premier himself has on occasion refuted any immediate desires, at least, for the national mantle. Many observers and even members of the opposition groups have been struck by the strength of some of these protestations and have wavered in their conviction. But not now. The opposition and impartial observers in his home province are pretty well convinced. If Mr. Drew isn't ready to jump the fence into Ottawa, he at least is making all the motions of flexing his muscles for the hurdle.

Clincher

Calling the election was the clincher. There were indications before. Within the past year the controversy which has long centred on the Ontario premier's ambitions for the national leadership gained an impetus which carried it beyond the range of gossip. There has been a very evident under-current both in Ottawa and in Toronto swinging away from Mr. Bracken and towards Mr. Drew. Denials on Mr. Drew's part of his immediate desires for the leadership on the other hand have become fewer and weaker. The opposition press, and particularly that part of it intimate with Mr. Drew, noticeably has become less and less vigorous in its protestations against opposition claims that he was preparing to usurp.

Relationship Defended

Then in the Legislature this session there was another sign which caused eye-brows to rise. During the budget debate Mr. Drew took occasion to deliver a vigorous defence of his relationship with Mr. Duplessis. In it he solidly sealed a public bond with the Quebec premier. There was no strong reason for making the statement. Provincially, it could be calculated to do the Conservative cause little good if not actual harm. Ontario Conservatives are not too kindly disposed towards a strong Quebec affiliation. Observers took it as a signal of the working agreement with Mr. Duplessis which it has always been predicted Mr. Drew would need before he could successfully lead the party nationally.

Then, a few days later came the election announcement. The facts on it are that it is not at all necessary. Mr. Drew is strongly entrenched in power in the province and has every concelvable reason for believing he will be so a year from now. His budget would be as good at the polls next year as this. He wasn't running out of constructive measures. He has enough of his program still to be completed to be able to stay on the job two more years, if necessary, and still go to the people without any lag in his record of continuous achievement. His election issue must be looked on as at least partly "phony" (and many would say a good part). The $600,000,000 hydro expenditure for which he is asking endorsation already has the unanimous approval of the Legislature on a recorded vote. Finally, his supporters in the house didn't want the election and some of them protested strenuously against it.

It all may mean nothing. But at the same time it seems that Mr. Bracken might be well advised to keep an eye on his rear as well as the front.

As for the election itself, it should be a walkover for Mr. Drew. Naturally, anything can happen between now and polling time, but from this early stage in the campaign it would appear to need a miracle, and not a minor one at that, for the government to be defeated.

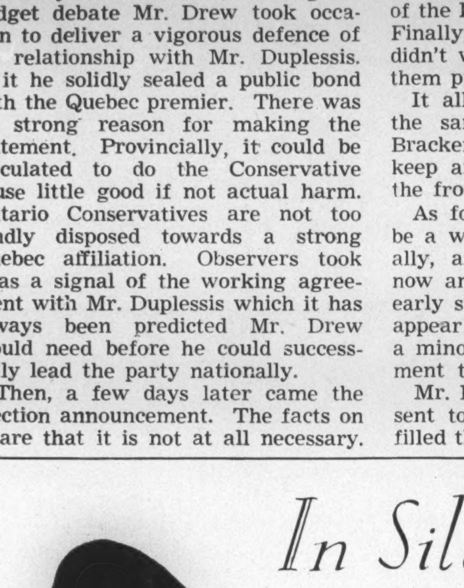
Mr. Drew has a tidy record to present to the people. If he hasn't fulfilled the 22 points on which he came into office in 1943 completely he at least has taken enough action to bar any serious criticism. During the session just closed he took care of the only two points that hadn't received attention when he introduced a housing bill and a new Milk Control Act.

Dubious Measure

The housing bill is a rather dubious measure widely hailed as a "Thirty Million Dollar Housing Plan" which promises to pay out $3,000,000 in cash in housing assistance and guarantee up to another $27,000,000. There is some considerable doubt as to how, and when, it will work, but in the meantime, still being in the nativity stage it is an effective political weapon.

The Milk Act is a complex measure which nobody in Toronto seems to really understand yet. The government claims that by it the price of milk is being removed from control and placed back in open competition. This isn't exactly what Mr. Drew promised to do in his 22 points . . . or even nearly exactly. But for the hustings he can say he has taken some action, and the measure is so confusing that very few will know just how effective or ineffective the action has been. And, the important political point, the farmers like the bill.

On the score that oppositions don't win elections but governments lose,



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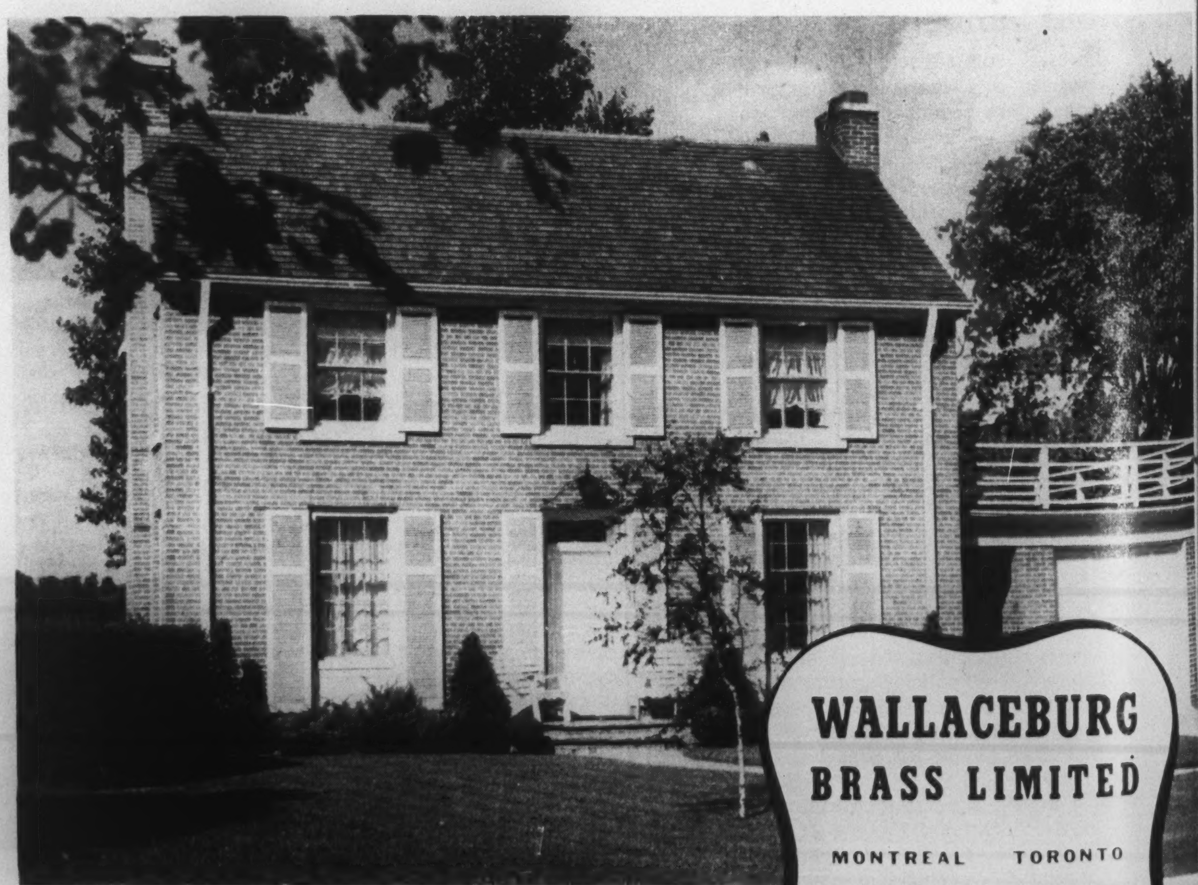

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Mr. Drew stands in good stead. He hasn't made any serious mistakes and his administration has been sufficiently progressive to keep the electorate happy.

Since 1945 he has taken two major steps: introduction of cocktail bars and the famous air immigration scheme. Both have presented him as a vigorous and progressive leader. (The liquor policy which many thought was a mistake got a severe test in the Huron by-election this winter. It came through with flying colors. In one of the dryest ridings in the province it wasn't even mentioned during the campaign except by the temperance interests. The opposition also has supporters in its ranks who drink.) In addition to the two major steps there have been a number of secondary measures which were good legislation of wide appeal and two Royal Commission reports (and another on education still pending) during this term of office. And to cap it all, of course, there is the spectacular six hundred million dollar hydro program on which he has chosen to make his bid.

Back-Benchers' Restlessness

During the past session there has been more trouble within the party ranks than any year before. The back-benchers were restless. They could smell the election, which they didn't want (for many of them it is the third they have had to face in five years), and they were jittering under the tight rein which Mr. Drew and his senior ministers keep on their legislative activities. During their term of office they have had even less to say than most back-benchers. A few are getting out. A few are being kicked out. And a few others have been so disinterested they are going to take a beating. But on the whole the party morale is good; after all back-benchers never do want elections and once in the campaign they forget their troubles. And the organization is excellent. It has been kept tight all along, and is efficient and prepared. The pork barrel is full.

Of the two opposition groups neither is in a particularly happy position but the C.C.F. is probably a bit better off than the Liberals. This isn't because the party's standing has improved in the past few years. There has been no sign of a pick-up, in fact it is probably lower. But due to the latest quirk of the Communists the Jolliffe group has the prospect of adding at least a few seats to the paltry eight it now holds in the ninety member house.

The Commies, somewhat to the embarrassment of the C.C.F. (and the relief of the Liberals who formerly enjoyed the dubious benefit of their support) have adopted the policy of not contesting any riding except the two Toronto seats which they hold strongly and of throwing all their support in the rest of the province behind the socialists.

C.C.F. Prospects

This manoeuvre will have a bearing on some dozen seats at least. In a number of the industrial ridings in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and other centres the Communists can count on a substantial vote. With some of the 1945 Conservative majorities being very small (five were less than 200) and this vote behind the C.C.F. candidates they might pick up half a dozen seats.

Aside from this it appears extremely doubtful if the C.C.F. will make any substantial gain. It has improved to the extent that it is now getting down to cases and talking turkey. In its program it is now promising to lower insurance rates, provide hospitalization and other concrete things, in happy contrast to the nebulous theories which made up its previous programs. But still there is no doubt that its chances of major improvement are small, and about the best one can say is that it perhaps will consolidate itself for a time which is more ripe. If it could get good men in the house come a depression it might be in a position to be a major factor.

The Liberals are largely an unknown quantity. Having appointed a new leader and attempted a reorganization a year ago one can't be at all definite about them in the first general election they have faced since.

The party is undoubtedly entering the election a bad underdog. This position could be improved on. But first there is a job of selling to do. Last year's reorganization was not convincing. There have been no new faces except for the leader, Farquhar Oliver, and he is merely an old face in a new frame. The direction of the party is still in the hands of the old guard.

Neither has there been any apparent new spirit. The election program hasn't been announced at the time of writing. It may be surprising and have some punch and color. But on the evidence until now it's doubtful. All indications of the party thought have been pretty routine.

A great deal depends on Mr. Oliver. As a farmer he has a good chance to build back the party's former strength in the rural ridings. So far he has done a lot of organizational work. In the past year he has visited every constituency in the province, and has been on the go most of the time. But you have to do more than be on the go to get votes and otherwise the new leader hasn't been too convincing.

Ammunition for Election?

He himself claims that this is largely intentional. His declared strategy has been that it was no good wasting fire, much better to save ammunition for an election. He therefore may have some surprises in store. But in the meantime he hasn't strong support. Ottawa has yet to be sold on him. And ditto the money bags. Without some unexpected surge the party's chances thus are not too hopeful.

One last factor in the election which hasn't been given much consideration yet but which is important is the size of the vote. Conservative members who are forecasting 70 and 75 seats for their party seem to have forgotten about it.

In 1945, when the government achieved its sweeping victory, there was a large vote, largely brought on by the last minute Gestapo charges of Mr. Jolliffe. It undoubtedly had a very strong influence on the final result. On the eve of the election even the Conservatives themselves didn't figure they would get more than 50 seats, instead of which they got 66. The Liberals at the time were being given about 25 in the forecasting and the C.C.F. at least 15. And there is little doubt that without the Gestapo charges this would have been nearer the final result.

This time there is no promise of a large vote. There is no issue to excite the people, and not a sign of one on the horizon. It may have an important affect on the final standings.

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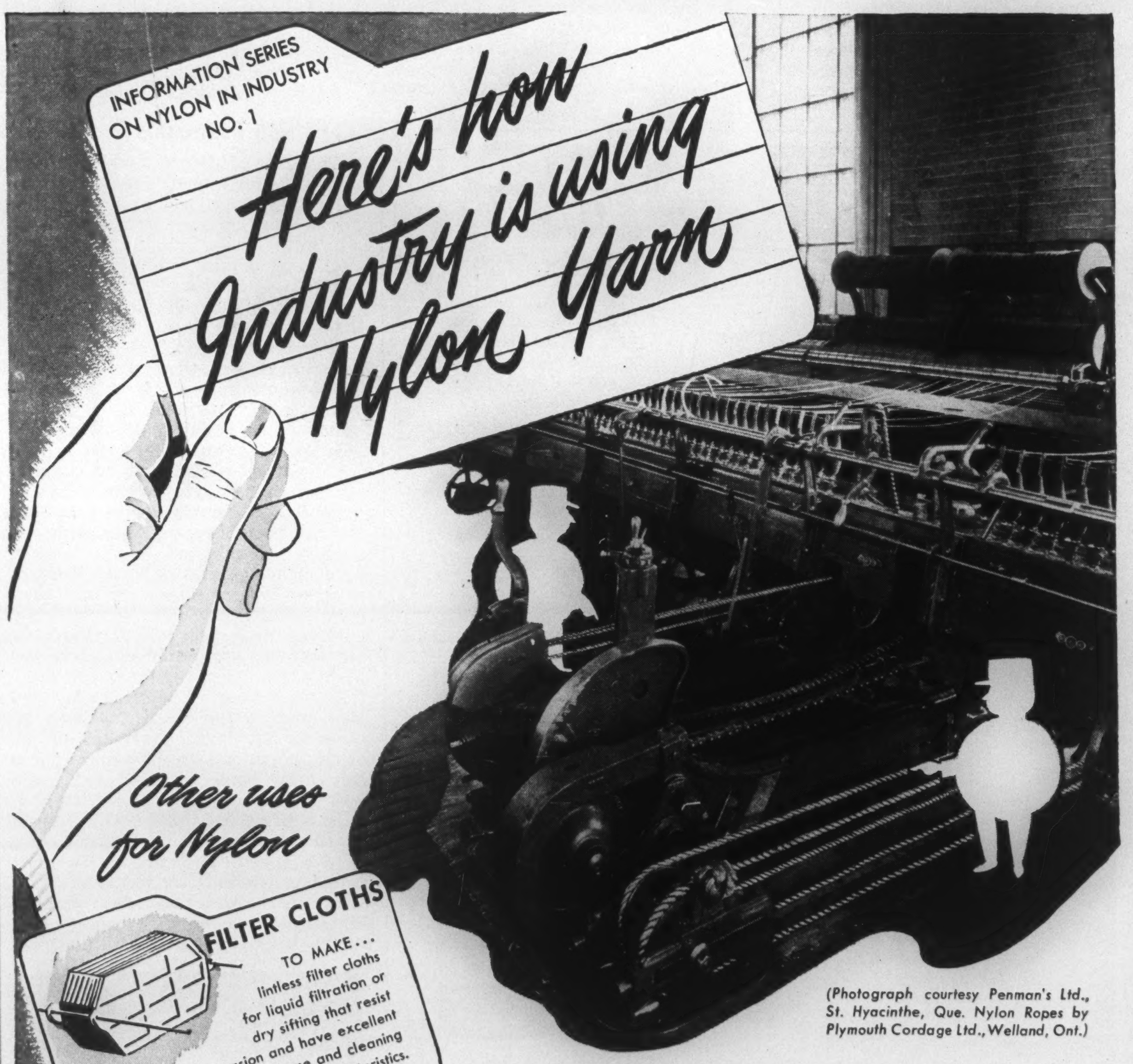

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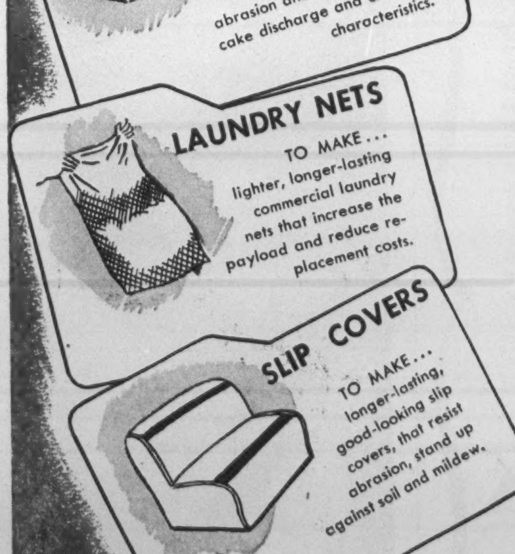

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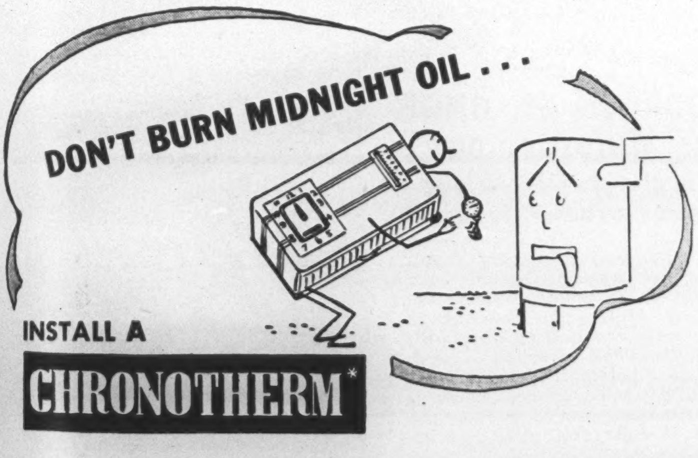

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OTTAWA LETTER

Most Promising Election Role For Two Provincial Leaders?

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

WHATEVER may be the avowed issue in the forthcoming general elections in Ontario, the question of provincial rights and Dominion-provincial relations is sure to become prominent before election day. In Quebec, if Premier Duplessis elects to seek another mandate this summer, it will be even more prominent. The circumstances under which the topic will be discussed in both provinces are so much more favorable to the governments than appeared possible a couple of years ago, that so far from dodging or evading the issue, both Messrs. Drew and Duplessis are likely to appeal for public support on the farsightedness and statesmanship of their "tough" stand at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1945-46.

Something of a myth has already been built up in the province of Quebec over Premier Duplessis' role as "Savior of Quebec"—the epithet applied to him by his Union Nationale supporters when he abandoned the Conference in May, 1946, and returned to Quebec City. If anyone doubts this, let him look at such versions as that contained in a radio address delivered last January by George W. Hill, Montreal Crown prosecutor, a portion of which was reported in the Montreal *Gazette* of January 13:

"As a defender of provincial rights, Premier Duplessis had brought special credit upon himself *by resisting Ottawa's attempt to eliminate the provinces and forge them into a single Dominion government under a centralized bureaucracy,* he stated. Quebec was joined in this fight by Ontario which is 'equally jealous of its rights and traditions'." (Italics mine. W.E.)

Course to Victory?

If the political parties of which Drew and Duplessis are the leaders can persuade themselves and the voters of the two provinces that such a statement is an accurate account of what actually happened in 1945-46, then their course to victory lies open before them. Who would vote against political leaders who had saved their provinces from extinction at the hands of a power-mad centralizing Dominion government?

It will be up to the opposition parties in both provinces to make sure that such a distortion of facts is not given general credence.

Several of the provincial premiers at the Conference of 1945-46 were powerfully torn between their political instincts, which told them that a strong stand for provincial rights was a shrewd bet for the political future, as against a conviction that the Dominion Government Proposals were calculated to raise the national income levels of Canada and provide considerable insurance against another recession, besides providing provinces with a substantial guaranteed "rental" in lieu of provincial taxes, always unpopular with voters.

What Premiers Drew and Duplessis had to face as a gamble, when they adopted a tough or even intransigent attitude at the Conference of 1945-46, was the possibility that trade and employment might fall away in a typical postwar recession, impairing provincial revenues, and creating almost overnight a heavy demand for unemployment relief and social insurance, and this in turn (in the absence of tax agreements and a national investment and social welfare program) compelling new provincial tax levies and the assumption of politically difficult burdens.

Their gamble on this point turns out to have had a happy ending. They are able to go to their electors this summer without any of these dire things having happened. Without a tax agreement, they have been able to balance their budgets and make large expenditures. Without any surrender of their provincial sovereignty, they have escaped substantial criticism due to the absence of a national investment program and a national social welfare system. They can tell their electors that they declined to enter into a bad bargain with Ottawa—a refusal vindicated by events.

The 1945 Proposals

This line of defence, which will be difficult to answer, will cause thoughtful citizens to go back and re-examine the propositions and assumptions on which the whole National Program of 1945 was founded. Have subsequent events really proved that the basic approach of the Dominion Government Proposals of August, 1945, was unsound and unjustifiable?

The argument then was that Canada was coming out of the war with a staggering national debt and an onerous load of international and domestic obligations, that such a load could not be carried without simplification of the tax structure and the provision of new revenue resources for the provinces, together with nationally coordinated public investment schemes and a Social Welfare program as insurance against postwar recession.

Now, three years later, Canada's employment and national income are higher than ever, the burden of taxation while heavy is being readily carried, and so far there has been no occasion for large programs of coordinated public investment. There has been some demand for much wider extension of social services, but it is not yet irresistible, and several of the provinces are in sufficiently good shape to take care of the most pressing demands themselves.

That is the situation today; and the immediate economic prospect continues bright. The E.R.P. program and U.S. defence preparations have once more nipped off the threat of deflation, and there is some reason for believing that the factors making for high employment and high national income in Canada will continue very favorable for at least a couple of years longer. These factors will buoy up provincial revenues and keep down provincial obligations in the fields of public investment and social welfare; and so long as these conditions prevail there will be no political pressure upon Queen's Park or Quebec City to make deals with the Dominion government which might lead to simplified and reduced taxation loads, or to national investment programs or extended social services.

It is not in periods of inflation and high employment, of course, that the uglier problems of Dominion-provincial relations in Canada obtrude. The Second World War and its immediate aftermath have again submerged the problem. Have we entered into a permanent new international relationship which spells many years of continued high employment and high national income for Canada? If so, many of the rocks and whirlpools which the Proposals of 1945 were designed to avoid will have ceased to exist for that period, and history may record that very elaborate arrangements were made to meet contingencies which never arose.

Or, more likely, the test has once more been deferred, and the breathing-space needed to set the ship in order will prove to be a much longer one than most students of Canadian affairs anticipated. Anyway, it looks like a tranquil summer, free from mass unemployment and grave social distress, and no doubt both Messrs. Drew and Duplessis are counting on being safely installed in office for another five year term before any serious economic storm can blow up.

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Boy, 10, Risks Treacherous Ice To Rescue Chum

WINS DOW AWARD

GORDON ST. ONGE OF WINDSOR, ONT., *feared parents' scolding more than danger to himself*

IT was early in February . . . and the ice on the Detroit River looked safe enough — near the shore at least — for the four boys to walk on. But, as boys will, they ventured out too far . . . and, almost before they knew what had happened, a large section of the ice gave way . . . and into the frigid waters fell young Maurice Palwada.

TWO BOYS RUN FOR SHORE

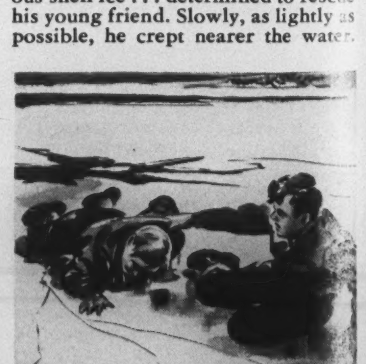
The two older lads, panic-stricken, raced in to shore. But not so 10-year-old Gordon St. Onge. The sight of his chum floundering helplessly in the water urged Gordon to act. Gingerly he started to walk towards the edge . . . and then hearing an ominous cracking noise, he got down and crawled.

Gradually, inch by inch, he reached the water's edge . . . and slowly dragged Maurice out of the river, onto the ice, and in to shore. He then took the shivering little victim home.

Gordon St. Onge of Windsor, Ontario, is a modest hero. In fact, his greatest worry when crawling over that treacherous ice was not the danger to himself. It was the thought of the scolding his parents would probably give him when they learned of the incident.

We are proud to pay tribute to this brave and unselfish boy through the presentation of The Dow Award.

The two older boys headed for shore . . . but Gordon stayed on the dangerous shell ice . . . determined to rescue his young friend. Slowly, as lightly as possible, he crept nearer the water.



Carefully Gordon dragged the exhausted boy along the ice . . . realizing that at any moment they might both be thrown into the water. But luck was with them . . . they reached shore safely.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation for outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

The DOW AWARD
DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

A Prairie Salt Lends A Hand to Industry

By PAT JOYNER

Improved methods of recovery have given impetus to Saskatchewan's sodium sulphate industry, nickel refining, the pharmaceutical trade, the rayon and kraft paper industries, all make use of this salt which can now be harvested in summer and winter.

AT CHAPLIN, Saskatchewan, harvesting the bed of a lake has become a major industry. The familiar salt lakes, long a source of revenue for the prairie province, have recently become the focus of a great new chemical industry.

The lakes are saturated with the chemical salt, sodium sulphate, which has as many different names as it has uses. In drug stores, it is sold as Glauber's Salt; in the pulp and paper industry, it's salt cake; and to the farmers of Saskatchewan, it's simply alkali. One of the newest demands for this versatile chemical comes from the soapless suds industry where it is used as a detergent or cleansing agent.

Saskatchewan has, by far, the greatest tonnage of sodium sulphate to be found in the world. The compound is a chemical combination of sulphur and oxygen with water. It occurs either in brine form or as crystals on the bottom of the lake. Most prairie dwellers are familiar with the white salt crusts left in large patches as ponds and sloughs dry up during the summer.

Several of the largest deposits have been worked for 28 years and have supplied the United States as well as Canada. Its main use has been as a pulp digester in the kraft paper industry. The sulphate gives kraft paper its characteristic brown color and high tensile strength. It's used in other industries too—in copper and nickel refining, in the pharmaceutical trade, the viscose rayon industry and as a mordant or color fixing agent in dyeing. Development of Saskatchewan's alkali lakes has lagged far behind the greatly increased demand. Now, improved and speedier methods have given new impetus to the industry.

Revolutionized

Harvesting of the snowy crystals was usually done in winter. Miners dug the mineral from frozen lakes and took it to plants where it was separated from its water-of-crystallization. The small mines still work this way, but it is a slow and seasonal job. With the opening of the large plant near Chaplin, the entire industry has been revolutionized.

In the summer, when temperatures are high, brine in Lake Chaplin contains high concentrations of sodium sulphate, but during fall and winter, as the water cools, solubility of the salt decreases and it forms as crystals on the bed of the lake. At Chaplin, on hot summer days, water is pumped from the lake, through a mile-long ditch, into three reservoirs dug in 1946. The speed of the pumps enables the plant to take advantage of summer periods when the brine has reached its highest concentration. Reservoirs are filled at a rate of 20,000 gallons per minute.

The brine is kept in the reservoirs through the fall, then just before freeze-up, the water is allowed to flow back into the lake, but without its precious burden of sodium sulphate. This is left behind on the floor of the reservoirs, dazzling white and several feet thick. The purity of the chemical gathered in this way averages 96.5 per cent.

But it is not harvested until the following spring. Rain and snow during the winter wash away further impurities so that it reaches a purity ranging between 98 and 99 per cent. It is the purest sodium sulphate obtainable in the world.

From mid April to mid June, the mineral is harvested with large scrapers, conveyors and dragline machinery which work from the walls of the reservoir. The mineral is stockpiled near the processing plant, as a reserve to feed driers and evaporators the year round. After drying, it is stored in huge steel tanks, each holding 1,300 tons.

Since 1938 there has been a 100 per cent increase in the demand for sodium sulphate from the kraft paper industry alone. All other markets have increased their demands, and added to this is the new demand from the booming soapless suds business. Supply has still not caught up with demand, but with the 100,000 tons produced annually at the Chaplin plant, and an anticipated increase in output to 150,000 tons, Saskatchewan hopes to stabilize the industry and ensure the market a continued and constant supply.

A Berlin housewife doing her washing at a water-pipe in a ruined street.

NO MARKET FOR DREAMS

MY PURSE is empty for I cannot sell.
I am a beggar with a pack of dreams
Which, through long years, I fashioned strong and well,
And guarded trustingly; but now it seems
The glittering markets of the world today
Have mostly brittle, garish goods displayed.
I must go hungry still, upon my way,—
There is no sale for any dreams I've made.

GERTRUDE A. BROWN

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Personality Test

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE magazine that Mrs. Amos picked up in Dr. Finletter's waiting-room opened of itself to the Personality Quiz Page. "Are You the Sophisticated Type?" the test was headed, and Mrs. Amos studied it with interest, noting that some other patient had already filled in with x's opposite the questions.

It was quite a masterly quiz, so shrewdly arranged that if you were really smart in your scoring you could emerge as the perfect worldling, profoundly wise and profoundly simple. There were several erasures on the page as well as a couple of interrogation marks in the margin, but it was clear that the self-analyst had given himself a pretty good mark. Mrs. Amos turned to the scoring chart at the back of the magazine. "A score of 30 or under indicates a deep and mature personality," she read.

Excited by her discovery Mrs. Amos picked up the preceding number of the magazine and consulted the Personality Quiz Page. "Are You a Snob?" it read. It too had been filled in by one of Dr. Finletter's patients. This one described himself (herself?) in a series of checks as a rich personality whose superior quality made it possible to meet humanity at every level. The Personality Test was wonderful, thought Mrs. Amos, searching through the January number for a quiz that she could fill out herself. It was a fascinating game in which you could allow yourself to hold all the honors and score as heavily as you liked above and below the line.

She went through the rest of the magazines, and discovered that the Personality Tests had been filled in right back to September. Without exception Dr. Finletter's patients gave themselves splendid marks. "Have You an Inferiority Complex?" repudiated the idea of inferiority, while suggesting an attitude of wise humility. "Are You a Mature Personality?" produced an emphatic line of crosses in all the right little windows. "Are You Easy to Live With?" revealed firm self-respect combined with a sensitive understanding of the feelings of others. "Are You Happily Married?" indicated the subject's almost supernatural patience in dealing with an admittedly difficult situation at home.

Mrs. Amos finished her reading and stacked the magazines neatly back on the table. Did Dr. Finletter fill teeth for nobody but paragons, she wondered. Or was it the atmosphere of a dentist's waiting-room, hygienic and rebuking, that set up these moral compensations to stack against the threats waiting in the office beyond—the pyorrhea, the retreating gum, the faint, suspicious cloudiness lurking in the X-rays of molar roots?. . . Then the door of the office opened and Dr. Finletter's patient came out. Mrs. Amos studied him with excited curiosity. Was he the Rare Sophisticate, the Idealized Snob, or the Mature Personality? Actually he didn't look like any of them. He looked like a small damp man who had just been through hell.

A FEW minutes later Mrs. Amos herself was in the dental chair, wrapped in cellophane with a clean bib tucked below her chin.

She longed to ask Dr. Finletter about his patients but she knew it wouldn't be any use. He had few curiosities outside his profession and his explorations never extended beyond the carious areas and the tracing of old roots. He was holding up Mrs. Amos's X-rays to the light.

"There's a slightly cloudy area here," he said, tapping. "We'll have to watch that."

Mrs. Amos closed her eyes and Dr. Finletter went to work. It was likely to be a particularly unpleasant session, she realized at once. But in a moment Dr. Finletter murmured something to Miss Blake who came forward with the inhalator. "Just breathe deeply," she said. Mrs. Amos breathed deeply, and a few moments later floated away on a wave of bright consciousness and sheer indifference. The pain was there but it didn't matter any more.

It might have been somebody else's pain in the next room. Opening her eyes she observed Dr. Finletter's gaze hung above her own and noted with interest the clean, speckled gray of the iris. . . It was a remarkable state of being, which she never achieved anywhere else except exactly under these circumstances, and it occurred to her now that this moment of hovering between detachment and awareness was uniquely the opportunity for the perfect personality test.

SHE started to tell Dr. Finletter about it, but was of course prevented. Question No. 1 presented itself at once:

Do you get your best ideas when your mouth is filled with two rolls of absorbent, a rubber dam and a salivary drain?

The other questions came instantly and it seemed to Mrs. Amos in her excited state that each was more searching and revealing than last.

Are you scared of your X-rays?

When the dentist says we can fool around with this one, the nerve is dead, are you

A. Elated? . . . B. Depressed?

When you are trussed up in a cellophane wrapper does your nose always begin to itch intolerably?

When the drilling is over do you sometimes try to help the dentist by presenting him with the odds and ends of old fillings on the end of your tongue?

Sure you didn't cheat?

Mrs. Amos stirred with excitement under her cellophane wrapping. If you could answer each of these questions, truthfully and unswervingly, it seemed to her, every last dark corner of your personality would be blindingly illuminated. Some of the revelations would be horrid no doubt, but that was a hazard the courageous self-analyst had to take. Then as quickly as it had come the sense of revelation began to ebb. Revealing as these questions were, how did you translate them into terms of psychology? How did you allot the scoring in the back of the magazine? What magazine indeed would be interested in them, special as they were, except conceivably *Oral Hygiene*?

The drilling had ceased and pain began to emerge. It was recognizable pain and her own. Dr. Finletter bent over her, busily tamping down the filling in a back molar. He was the familiar Dr. Finletter once more and not remarkable in any way. And now, even with all the impediments removed, Mrs. Amos found she had no impulse to confide in him her remarkable discovery, which seemed to retreat further and further, losing all its edge and coherence.

"I guess that will take care of things for a while," Dr. Finletter said. He picked up the X-rays once more and examined them against the light. "But if you feel any discomfort better get in touch at once. We may need to do some further exploring."

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Inflation Still Being Treated As Pre-Election Controversy

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

"JUST imagine, 35 cents for a quarter pound of Canadian bacon. That's 70 cents a half pound and $1.40 a pound. I don't care for it myself, but my husband likes it so I buy a quarter pound now and then."

It was the cashier speaking, in a typically American drugstore selling everything from hardware to jewellery, with a small counter devoted to the apothecary. Strangely enough the shop sold neither meats nor vegetables, but it was no trick to switch the conversation from the price of chocolate bars to the price of groceries.

The substance of her somewhat vehement commentary on the current high U.S. cost of living is that food prices are soaring again: butter at 99 cents; steak at 98; onions at peak prices. Yet high as food prices were, this young working American housewife felt they were not near the inflationary levels of clothing prices. "They're a sin," she remarked.

This conversation and other interviews with consumers and tradesmen were prompted by the current controversy between President Truman and Republican leaders as to whether there is inflationary danger enough to warrant giving the President standby control powers. There's a goodly amount of politics bound up in the argument. The Republicans claim Mr. Truman is trying to whip up a pre-election crisis. The socialists say that his defence program is an effort to stimulate business artificially.

Not even his best friends would tell him he has a chance of having his inflation-protection program adopted. The Republican-controlled House and Senate have made it clear that he has no more chance now to get the 10-point plan passed than he did last November when the inflation scare was a newer and more threatening topic. Like the drugstore cashier, Americans have to some extent taken high prices for granted, except the low income group that can't afford to take it for granted.

The current upturn in food prices comes on the heels of a period of gratifying price reductions. Consumers felt that there was justification for Republican claims that conditions have improved. Enactment of the Economic Cooperation Administration with its demands on American taxpayers was expected to have some inflationary tendency.

Apparently the news of Marshall Plan shipments to Europe is to have its effect on the markets. Retail meat prices jumped as much as 12 cents a pound last week. Top-grade steaks led the rise with a high of 98 cents a pound. Some retailers said meat prices had reached a new postwar high, but wholesalers disputed this.

A healthy sign reported by a wholesaler was "very strong" consumer resistance to the increased prices. It was the consumers themselves who brought down prices last winter.

Commodity price indices show other food prices edging higher. They have regained almost two-thirds of the loss recorded during the commodity price break on February 6.

Serious Danger

Mr. Truman feels that the danger of inflation is acute. He told the American Society of Newspaper Editors—in which incidentally he made an excellent impression when he departed from his prepared talk—that "the plain fact is that our economy is in serious danger as a result of high prices and inflation." He reiterated his request for action on his 10-point cost-of-living program.

The President contends that his request for standby power to restore wage-price controls and rationing on a limited basis was sound when it was first made. He reasons that it is even more necessary now because of the income tax cut, the steel price increase, the coal strike, multi-billion dollar foreign aid, and plans for heavily increased preparedness spending.

The Administration refuses to shrug off rising food costs. The Agriculture Department has launched another food conservation program, designed to help check the uptrend in food costs. Meatless Tuesdays have been dropped but consumers can name their own meatless days.

A book containing 15 money-saving main dishes can be had from Uncle Sam for the asking. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan explained that the program seeks four types of consumer cooperation, including use of the recipes. Hotels, restaurants and those popular drugstore beaneries are preparing suggestions and practices to conserve food and stabilize prices. The retail industry will stress use of plentiful food and will experiment with merchandising methods of the new recipe books. The department is also calling on home gardeners to produce more and preserve excess production.

You can be sure that much of this foresighted planning stemmed from Dennis Fitzgerald, Canada's gift to the top echelon of U.S. governmental administrators, who is rated as perhaps the world's greatest authority on world food. He is another Marshall Plan recruit.

Observers hark back to the anti-inflation program advocated by Bernard M. Baruch, the Democratic elder statesman. He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during hearings on the European Recovery Program, that this program should be adopted on the home front:

1. To launch a two-year peace production drive, to work for peace as we worked for war, with longer hours and overtime, to smash production bottlenecks. 2. Cut food prices in exchange for guaranteeing farmers an assured price for their crops for the next three years. 3. Stabilize wages, in return for this rollback in prices. 4. Bring back the excess profits tax by 50 per cent of the cut from wartime levels, with wartime amortization for new plants. 5. Extend all rent controls. 6. Defer tax reduction for two years, after which a five-year, planned reduction of personal and corporate taxes, combined with systematic reduction of the national debt, now feared as a threat to security. 7. Defer non-essential public works and thus hold back the competition for scarce materials and labor. 8. Assign a joint congressional committee to scrutinize all government expenditures.

Later Mr. Baruch proposed that there be a "total plan for industrial and economic mobilization, so that universal training rests upon a solidly grounded pyramid of total preparedness."

That, it is believed, is how inflation can be licked. Not by ignoring it nor by adopting a half-hearted program.

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The year was 1841 ...

... six days of turmoil—that was election week in Upper Canada! Voters formed in long queues to mount the "hustings" (a rough wooden platform) ... declaring aloud for all to hear, "I vote for John Smith." Often groups of hard-fisted toughs stood by, armed with cudgels to be used on those who voted the "wrong way."

But men who kept true democracy as their objective finally won the right of a secret ballot—the right to vote *as you wish* without fear of intimidation.

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Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832.
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.

Australia's Prosperity With 40-Hour Week

By ANNE DUPREE

Australia has never been so prosperous as she is today and is enjoying her highest level of employment. Furthermore, the cost of living is cheaper than in Canada. Now comes establishment of the 40-hour week, by a decision of the Australian Arbitration Board, to cap the state of national well-being.

This new improvement in the lot of the Australian worker is in line with other social legislation carried out there.

BILL SMITH is a likeable cove, casual, easygoing, addicted to mild oaths, fond of his wife and the kids and a stickler for "giving the other bloke a fair go." In short, Bill Smith is a fairly typical Australian, and in common with his seven million fellow countrymen, a sun and fresh air worshipper with few equals. To take his family for a day-long picnic on one of Sydney's magnificent beaches is perhaps his highest pleasure. Bill's pleasure is going to be doubled from now on, for a recently announced judgment of the Australian Arbitration Court gives Bill, and every worker in Australia, except housewives, the right to a 40 hour working week. It will be both Saturday and Sunday in the surf for the Smiths from now on.

Almost two years have passed since the arbitration Court first began to consider claims by the unions for a shorter working week, and the recent judgment has been hailed with satisfaction by Australia's one and one quarter million unionists, nearly one sixth of the population, who see in their increased leisure vindication of the agitation and representations they have made for nearly twenty years.

Australia, who has never been so prosperous as she is today, with a record wheat harvest, high wool prices and only 4,480 unemployed in her entire population, can well afford the advance in working conditions, in the Court's august opinion.

"Our population has increased, and all are working. Our sources of power are taxed to the limit, and that limit higher than ever before. Business is showing a continuous unsatisfied demand for products of all kinds. Many industrial undertakings are expanding their capital to the total extent of many millions of pounds, and prospectuses indicate very good prospects," the judgment stated.

No Waiting

Representatives of employers, and employers' associations, at the prolonged hearings purported to show that although a shorter working week might be desirable, the time was not opportune for such a drastic change. Some suggested waiting until a time of unemployment, when work might be spread more thinly by such a measure. Such fallacious economics found little support, as did would-be Utopians, who wished to postpone the move until hours, wages and conditions of industry should be the same all over the world. Said the judges, economists of both parties were agreed that never in history had factors been more favorable, and it appeared logical that the time to add burdens to industry, if indeed, this proved a burden, was when industry was booming and Nature bountiful.

History told of continuous opposition by employers to workers' claims for increased leisure, said the court, and was full of their forebodings about limitation of profits, production and industrial expansion. These, however, had all proved false. In the opinion of the judges, and by statistics, the shorter week would not reduce production very greatly immediately, and the lee-way would be made up rapidly.

Bidding fair to become a social document of lasting importance, the decision continued, "In the past the worker was kept at high pressure by the cudgel of unemployment and the carrot of incentives. He feared that he would ultimately work himself out of a job and into a condition wherein he starved. This spectre haunted him as his greatest fear, and he resisted incentives and resented the threat. When the new doctrine is absorbed by employer and employee, when the employer realizes that he has lost his cudgel and the worker realizes that he need not fear unemployment, then we may be sure that safely guarded incentive systems will not only be not resented, but will be welcomed."

This most recent improvement in the lot of the Australian worker is in line with much other social legislation carried through here. Among benefits Bill Smith may claim are free hospitalization and as a New South Welsham, two weeks guaranteed holiday with pay each year. His hospital expenses are borne by the government to the tune of $1 a day, which in this land of low living costs, covers a bed in a public ward, and the same amount is contributed towards higher costs of intermediate and single wards. Bill also knows that in unemployment or sickness, should he become an invalid, and when he turns 65, he may rely on adequate if not lavish pensions and allowances granted him as his due, while his wife, the mother of three children has the added comfort of a weekly allowance of $4 for the month before and the month after the birth of a child, a maternity bonus ranging to $23 dollars at the birth, and a weekly child endowment paid irrespective of family income, of about $1.50 for each child after the first. These figures might be doubled to interpret them in the light of much lower living costs than Canada's.

Industrial Unrest

Not quite everything in the Australian economic garden is lovely, however. Evidence before the Arbitration Court told of industrial unrest, disorganization and reduced output. Noting that such seemed inseparate from periods of readjustment such as follow war, the judges considered that these factors were not abnormal, and showed signs of abatement. War-time conditions had had a bad effect on both workers and managements, they said. Cost-plus methods of price fixation, and a long sustained sellers' market had resulted in managerial laxity, and regulations under which labor had been controlled and directed, with security of jobs, long hours and high wages had meant a lowering of individual output.

These laxities could not be permitted in a peacetime economy, but could be overcome, and in forty hours of reasonable effort and efficient organization the same amount might be accomplished as was the case now in forty-four.

Australia had her problems in the many acute shortages, notably that of housing, but they considered it was not fair that workers today should be required to make up an accumulated shortage, which in the case of housing went back far beyond the war, to the depression of 1930, nor should they be refused leisure which a later generation would win.

And so the Bill Smiths of Australia, with the Tom Wrights and Taffy Evans of the British nationalized coal mines, will bear close scrutiny from other countries, as examples of modern industrial reform made possible by scientific and technological advance. On them may turn similar benefits for workers in other lands.

For young Bill, however, eleven years of sunburnt, wiry small boy, the lengthy legal document promulgating Australia's long-sought forty hour week, is "Gee, Dad, now maybe we can get my surf ski finished!"

O LITTLE MAN

THE mere lies deep in mystery,
Dark, fathomless as death,
Orion strides eternity
And silence breathes no breath.

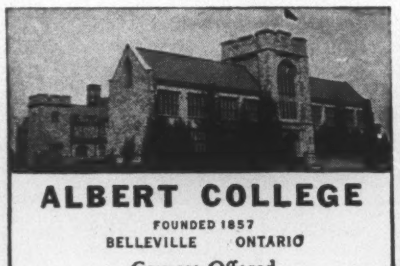
The earth's great heart seems motionless
So hushed it is, and still,
As life is even, passionless,
When youth has had its fill.

The mountain looms in majesty,
Its shadow drinks the mere;
O little man, O travesty,
Half mortal and half seer.

The mere sleeps deep in mystery
And fathomless as life;
O little man, eternity
Is but the end of strife.

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

H. M. Submarine "Ambush" has returned to its base in the Firth of Forth after an endurance test in the Arctic lasting five weeks during most of which time the vessel was submerged. Experiments were also made with the "Snort", a breathing device adapted from the German "Schnorkel" introduced during the war.



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PORTS OF CALL

Bears Are Clowns of the Woods And Favorites of All Tourists

By OLIVE McCUNE

OUR GUIDE spat disgustedly. "That gol-durn bear," he said, ruefully surveying what remained of his pup tent. One side showed a gaping hole, but its top was literally shredded to ribbons.

It was pretty clear what had happened. Something or other evidently had startled bruin as he nosed about the cooking tent. He lost his head completely. In diving headfirst through the canvas he brought the whole tent down upon himself.

"Wish I coulda seen the crittur all tangled up in that canvas. Musta bin a funny sight. He was a mighty scared bear, I bet."

Visitor to the Cabins

All of which goes to prove that the black bears of Canada's national parks, Jasper, Banff and Algonquin, haven't changed much since the days when the Canadian wilderness was for the most part unexplored.

"Where can I see the bears?" is invariably the first question visitors ask Parks personnel. And the black bears certainly play up to their appreciative audience. Bears are born clowns and their pranks enliven the stay of many a camper, cottager and casual visitor. If he stays long enough, the visitor may decide he's seen entirely too much of B'rer B'ar. With one swipe of a powerful paw, he can demolish a window screen or reduce a canoe to matchwood.

The Clever Ones

They really are smart. Some of their stunts seem almost unbelievable, but I can vouch for the truth of the following. In Jasper Park workmen were repairing the pipeline which carries pure mountain water from a dam built high on the slopes above Jasper Park Lodge. Knowing the bears, the men hoped to outwit them by caching their more permanent lunch supplies, such as jars of jam and honey, in some of the 6-inch pipes unloaded on the site for replacements. They were careful to push the jars down into the middle of the pipes, where they felt certain bruin couldn't reach. Just the same, both jam and honey were gone when they arrived on the job the following morning. And from the position of the pipes, they figured that the bears had rolled and rolled them about until they worked the jars down to the end where a greedy paw could grasp it.

Many a party of hungry fishermen has been an unwilling audience to the eating of their lunches, left carelessly under a tree while they wandered up or down stream. One such group returned to find the bear leisurely dining. Though they pelted him with rocks he went on calmly eating. For such a big clumsy looking fellow he dodged the missiles with maddening adroitness and didn't give ground an inch.

Tree-climbing stunt

Their boldness can be really exasperating. I once stood in the door of our tent waving a valiant broom in the bear's very nose. The delicious odor of baking cake had proved too much for his native caution. I made certain he didn't take that cake!

And how they love bacon! The wife of one of the Park's engineers was preparing breakfast in their tent, when she heard a hungry "snuff-snuff", just the other side of the boards, which luckily protected the tent to a height of about eight feet. Otherwise, bruin might literally have "brought home the bacon."

Bears may be quite fierce during their voracious hunt for food prior to hibernation. However, in our national parks the "man scent" appears not to trouble bruin at all. Despite their familiarity with tourists they're not really tame, though, and on occasion visitors have been painfully clawed. They were unwise enough to offer a bear some tit-bit, then teasingly withdrew it. Bruin hasn't learned the rules of the game—he plays for keeps!

Tourists have to be constantly warned of this fact. In Jasper Park two gentle New England ladies were discovered pursuing a big black fellow, weighing close to 500 pounds. They had a handful of chocolates and were intent on feeding the bear—by hand!

"Can you picture it?" asked the chap who finally persuaded them that the bear wasn't interested and might even be unfriendly. "The big fellow would have got sick of that tomfoolery—and sure would have clawed one of them."

The Small Fry

Occasionally parks' game wardens have had to destroy bears who became particularly destructive—or a nuisance. In general, though, the bears in the parks, while fearless, thanks to years of protection, will resort to almost any means to keep at a conservative distance from over-curious visitors. Again and again, I've seen them work toward some desired object in a wide circle, patiently repeating this movement in exactly the opposite direction, if some person got in the way.

Bear cubs, of course, like all small fry, are wholly adorable little clowns. Normally the mother has only two cubs,—occasionally three. Considering the size of bears at maturity (some of them run as high as 500 pounds and measure 7½ feet from tip to tail) the smallness of a newborn cub is all the more remarkable. They're only about 8 inches long, weigh 9 to 12 ounces and are almost hairless. They're born during hibernation and remain in the winter den until three months old.

Then as the sun warms the lower slopes, she takes them on jaunts into the valleys. Later on they may pick out a new home, a cozy den carpeted with the softest pine needles among the close-set and protecting stems of thick-growing willows and alders. Workmen in Jasper Park clearing land for construction have come upon just such dens, but if the cubs are fairly well grown, mother bear and family amble off good-naturedly, the little fellows, awkward and rolling in their gait, like puppies, and not at all like their mother, who despite her size is astonishingly graceful. She has a beautiful smoothness of movement, though not a ripple of muscle is apparent through her thick fur coat.

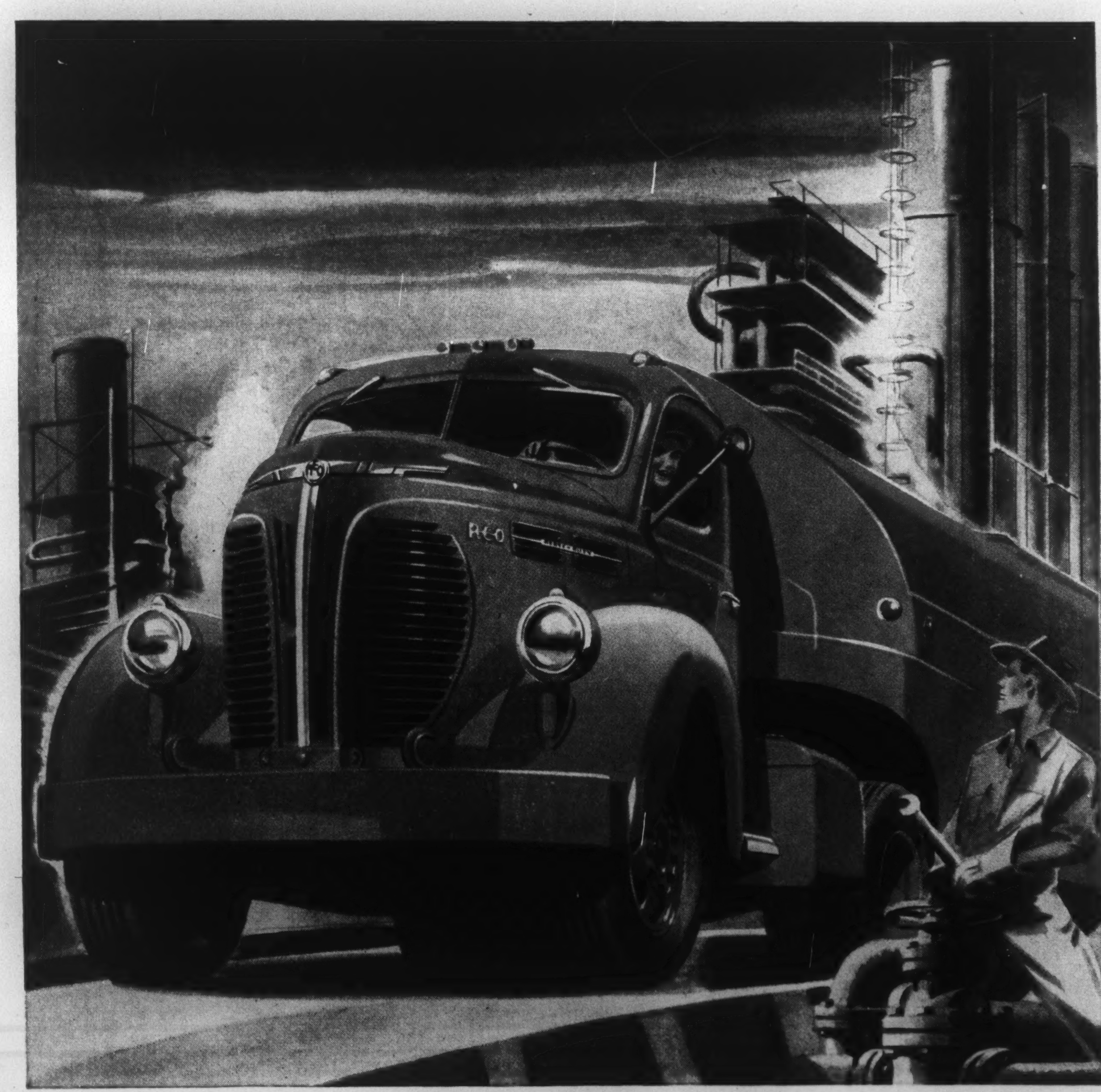
—photos courtesy Canadian National Railways.

Three cronies cross No. 1 Fairway at Jasper Park Lodge

Of course, if frightened, that's a different story. If bruin must make a hasty exit, he or she throws dignity to the winds and makes off through the low brush at a ludicrous gait—with as much crashing as an elephant. And Fast! When in a hurry a bear travels through the bush like an express train and if frightened can jump 18 feet. It's one animal that stands on its hind legs more easily than most and it can climb a tree as fast as a squirrel.

Eventually, of course, mamma-bear introduces baby-bear to the fleshpots of civilization. On such visits to camps, mother is extremely cautious. Before foraging in the garbage cans, she boosts her youngsters up a near-by tree, where she knows they'll be safe. Occasionally, one of them, like the human variety, turns contrary. Then mamma bear, in a manner ludicrously human, administers a sound cuffing to the recalcitrant, and hastens his ascent of the tree with a few sound smacks in the most effective place.

As the Clown of the Woods the Canadian Black bear ranks as one of our foremost tourist attractions. The question is: Will all this attention and feeding—this acquired taste for civilized foods make them effete creatures, incapable of adjusting to the natural hazards of life in the woods. Well, perhaps, but never question the bear's powers of adjustment. Perhaps the most ridiculous example of this occurred in Jasper Park. The first fall after the hotel incinerator was built, the bears postponed their retirement to the hills where they hibernate and proceeded to snooze comfortably up against the warm walls of the brick incinerator . . . a most ridiculous sight. Steam-heated caves! Well, Who Knows? Bears will be Bears and they're mighty smart critturs!



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THE WORLD TODAY

Outcome in Italy Has a Bearing On Handling Canadian Reds

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE great Italian election, which achieved the almost unbelievable feat of taking the attention of the American people off their own presidential politics for a fortnight, is over, and resoundingly won by the democratic forces. The turnout of 90 per cent of the voters holds an impressive lesson for Canadians considering what to do about their own Communists.

One does not need to recite again the consequences which would have flowed from a Communist victory, though every thoughtful person must have rendered up a silent prayer that this threatened Dunkirk of the cold war has been averted. The result has been, instead, one which will hearten the forces of freedom throughout Europe — on both sides of the iron curtain.

It must have the opposite effect in disappointing Communists everywhere, and while the core of convinced fanatics will not give up on this account many a hanger-on will now quietly slide off what he had been persuaded was the winning bandwagon and the only safe one to be on.

Next only to the secure two-to-one majority which the election gave the conservatives, liberals and moderate socialists over the extremists at both ends, the most important result of the election is the wave of defection of the Socialists from the alliance with the Communists into which Nenni had led them.

Nenni, who has played the role in Italy which Fierlinger played in Czechoslovakia, was considered a few months ago as the most effective orator the Popular Front had. But towards the end of the election campaign he drew smaller and more apathetic Socialist audiences in the northern cities. It is clear that in the voting almost half of his former followers broke with the vaunted solidarity of their party and supported the right-wing Socialist ticket of Saragat and Lombardo.

These men had pulled out of the party last year on the issue of the Communist alliance and continued with the greatest courage to carry on their campaign among the workers in spite of all the intimidation used against them. Now they are being joined by other Socialist leaders who have been forced to recognize that their followers would not go with them, and the Communists, against the Marshall Plan.

A Split Would Help

If they can now bring about a split in the Communist-controlled central trade union organization, as happened in France last November, the Communist plans for upsetting the operation of the Marshall Plan by widespread strikes will be considerably weakened. The appointment which de Gasperi is said to be considering, of the Right-Wing Socialist Lombardo (formerly in business in New York) as cabinet minister in charge of Marshall Plan affairs, would be a very astute one.

Because this election received so much attention, it seems worthwhile to recapitulate the most significant results. The Italian Communists delivered their expected vote, with their customary discipline. Had the total turnout been on the scale to which we are accustomed on this continent, they would have had a majority and Italian freedom would have been ended. But the people turned out in a display of democratic action which ought to be an answer to those in Canada who think it necessary to ban the Communist Party because our democrats won't do their duty.

I won't argue that it wouldn't be necessary under any circumstances to ban the Communists from political activity in Canada. But I feel that, under the present circumstances, the R.C.M.P. can handle the conspiratorial side of Communism in Canada, and that there are enough democrats, *if they will take the trouble to turn out*, to vote out of office every Communist union leader, Communist city councillor and Communist M.L.A. in the country.

I am not at all convinced that the best way to preserve our democratic freedom is to relieve our people of the necessity of turning out to vote, or that, if they will not take this trouble, their freedom can be preserved for them in the long run simply by passing another law in Ottawa.

How They Voted

Of the 29,098,085 registered voters in Italy, 26,163,967 turned out to vote. The party vote for the Chamber was as follows:

Christian Democrats . . . . or 48.7 per cent.	12,751,841
Popular Front . . . . or 30.7 per cent.	8,025,990
R. Wing Socialists . . . . . or 7.1 per cent	1,860,528
Conservative Bloc	1,100,156
Monarchists	729,987
Republicans	650,413
M.S.I. (Fascist)	525,408
Other parties	618,644

Because the electoral system, though based on proportional representation, is designed to favor the large parties (a practical system, according to our experience), the Christian Democrats came off with 55 per cent of the seats. The 574 deputies are divided as follows:

Christian Democrats	307
Popular Front	182
Right-Wing Socialists	33
Conservative Bloc	18
Monarchists	14
Republicans	9
M.S.I. (Fascists)	6
Others	5

The Popular Front got almost exactly the same percentage of the seats as it did of the vote, or 31.7. The lesser parties dwindled, notably the Republicans, of whom Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, is the best-known. The Monarchists failed to show anything like the strength which one might have expected from the plebiscite less than three years ago; apparently monarchism is no longer considered a practical political program in Italy. Going to the extreme Right, the neo-fascists secured just 2 per cent of the vote and 1 per cent of the seats: so much for their pre-election demonstrations which gained widespread attention here.

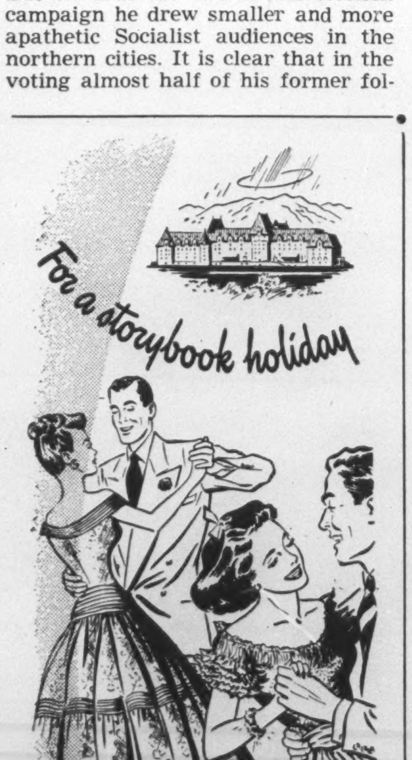
Northern Control Weakened

On the other wing the democratic Socialists of Saragat did better than expected, while the Nenni Socialists, collaborating with the Communists, did much worse (they are assumed to have drawn about 3,000,000 of the Popular Front votes). The Socialist split cost the Communist-led Popular Front control of the great northern industrial cities of Milan, Turin and Genoa.

The only region in which it held a majority was in the north-centre, where it won the cities of Leghorn, Siena, Florence, Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna and—for a Shakespearean touch—Mantua. This naturally will have an important bearing on any plans they have had for a revolt in the north and the setting up of a "People's Republic" there.

The trouble with the Communists certainly isn't over in Italy, and won't be over until the government can wean away a large part of their following, those who are simply unemployed or underfed, by economic improvement and social reform—for which the Pope himself has called since the election. But the determined action of the government in ensuring public security and rounding up clandestine arms already has had a far-reaching effect on public morale.

Altogether, one must say that the new Italian political leaders are conducting their affairs, and the people are doing their democratic duty, sur-



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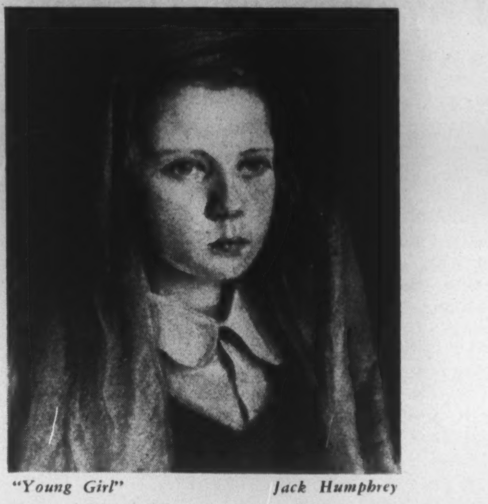

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prisingly well after a quarter of a century under fascism. With their own efforts towards recovery, with the help which the U.S. has given and will continue to give them, with the security which membership in Western Union backed up by American support will give them, with some opportunity to take part in the new schemes for the development of Africa and some opportunity for emigration, the future of Italy looks brighter than could have been expected immediately after the war — or even a month ago.

Last week this space was occupied by a very unsatisfactory article on Palestine. But its main points, the need for a truce and a trusteeship and for a political program following the lines of the Anglo-American Report according to which Jew should not dominate Arab nor Arab dominate Jew in Palestine, have been borne out by the statement of the Jewish leader whom I have always thought the wisest, Dr. Judah Magnes, Rector of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

To Urge the U.N.

Dr. Magnes has come to New York to urge again, on the U.N. Assembly, the program which he has urged on the last half-dozen commissions to investigate Palestine. A truce is necessary, and soon, to save Jerusalem, "and I know I can speak for the majority of the Jewish population of Jerusalem in urging this." (Strangely little notice was given to the news report, two weeks ago, of a peace parade of thousands of orthodox Jerusalem Jews, which was broken up by the rifle butts of the Jewish extremists).

Trusteeship is necessary, he declared to the New York *Times*, "to give Jews and Arabs a chance to work things out together. It is false to say that they cannot live together. They do live together today, and they will live together tomorrow." He claims that his Ihud (Union) Association has many Arab, as well as Jewish adherents. "But there is a great terror going on within the Arab community, and to a certain extent within the Jewish community. So I wouldn't name anyone, as that would make him almost a marked man."

Magnes' plan for Palestine, which I have advocated here for several years, is for a bi-national state which would give both people political equality from the beginning and give the Jews the opportunity to bring their community up to approximate equality in numbers over a period of many years. The Swiss federation is the model which he holds up.

What is required of the trusteeship, he declares, is that its major objective must be clearly stated to be Jewish-Arab self-government. He is not one to shift all the blame on to Britain. But he believes the British mandatory regime never gave the Jews and Arabs this chance of self-government.

Dr. Magnes says that he hardly knows of an Arab who favors partition. "I have come to persuade those responsible to take this historic chance. Understanding and cooperation would be in the offing."

For myself I cannot see what the Jewish community in Palestine can achieve through their proclaimed insistence on going through with partition except their destruction. They have shown an immediate military superiority in forcing their convoys through to Jerusalem, in winning the battle of Mishmar Haemek and in seizing Haifa, for which that battle was a preliminary. The Arab commander-in-chief of operations in Palestine is reported to have outlined this present Jewish superiority to a meeting of the Arab League in Cairo last week.

Counter-Action Builds Up

But atrocities committed against women and children in Arab villages on the road to Jerusalem and the expulsion of 60,000 Arabs from Haifa are arousing the whole Arab world to a counter-action which must in the end overwhelm the Jewish community in Palestine, if only by sheer numbers.

Abdullah of Transjordan appears ready to send in his well-trained Arab Legion of some 15,000 men. There is talk in Bagdad of sending in a regular Iraq Army division after May 15, from Cairo of Egyptian troops invading from the south to open a second front, while Syrian irregulars maintain a third front in the north.

In this fighting Jerusalem inevitably will be regarded not as a holy city of three religions, but as a strategic prize. The Jewish community there is in danger of becoming a hostage to the Arabs. Efforts to prevent it from becoming such already have brought parts of Jerusalem under Arab mortar fire. As the war grows in scale and ferocity, how long will the Holy City escape serious damage?

Have we come in this materialistic age to the point where we are insensitive to the prospect of the destruction of the most important religious centre in the world? Clearly a truce for Jerusalem is an immediate necessity, as the French delegate M. Parodi has been urging so eloquently in the U.N. and the Archbishop of York in Britain.

It is scarcely to be thought that either the Jews or Arabs would dare, or try, to stand against a fully-equipped contingent dispatched by the U.N. and headed by American troops—which President Truman declared for the first time last week the United States was ready to send. Jerusalem could then become the centre from which a truce could be extended throughout Palestine, as further forces were mustered by the U.N.

It is hard to see how the U.N. can back away from this responsibility without folding up. And bitterly though the hopes of the Zionists might be disappointed by this outcome of their bid for a state of their own, it seems to be the urgent and practical step which U.N. must take.

There is a point here, too, which I don't think the Jews abroad have considered seriously enough. That is the very real danger of the Jewish Government which is to be set up on May 16 coming under the domination of the extremists of the Stern Gang, Irgun and part of the Haganah. The past actions of these men would indicate that they would use intimidation and, if necessary, assassination to secure the adoption of their policies.

Once a U.N. truce force had suppressed the terror of these extremists within the Jewish community, we might find that a surprising number of Palestine Jews would be ready, after having looked over the edge of the precipice to the depths of destruction, to accept Dr. Magnes' wise and moderate solution of a bi-national state.

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Memory Writes a Pleasant Tale Of a Lancashire Girlhood

MANCHESTER 14 MILES—by Margaret Penn—*Macmillan*—$2.50.

ANYONE who has ever been a child will enjoy this book. Anyone with the remotest Lancashire background or ancestry will revel in the authenticity of its savor. And anyone who appreciates sincerity of feeling and the employment of simple and effective English will welcome a book which is far removed from today's turbulence and the frenetic verbiage which it has inspired.

"Manchester 14 Miles" is, in fact, removed from the present by some forty years. It is the story of a girlhood in the days when a farm labourer's highest wages were eighteen shillings a week and a roadman under the Council, receiving a guinea, was of an exalted professional status; "our 'Ilda", herself, for an hour-and-a-half each morning helping the Vicar's housekeeper, was rewarded by ninepence each seven days. But there is no background of prevailing poverty to the tale. Prices of other goods were proportionate and even the poorer classes contrived to make do without undue hardship; there was simple and hearty entertainment, as well, within the reach of all; food was simple, but plentiful and nourishing.

It is this complete essence of simplicity of people and background coupled with the vividness of memory (for that is what the book is) which gives the story its ingredient of universality. There is complete retention of the imagery of an expanding world as seen through the eyes of a child, there is the importance of first possessions and of first acquaintances and friends; there are also the minor mishaps which are the real tragedies of the young and the glorious joys of tuppence worth of sweets or an outing by the seaside. Margaret Penn has recaptured, as few mature novelists can, a vision of that world which exists for that time alone, in the mind of a young and growing creature.

Every grown-up will share a mutuality of experience with "our 'Ilda" and find no difficulty in entering into the hearts and minds of her people. The Lancashire village which comes to life so vividly could be duplicated a thousand places elsewhere for the problems and pleasures are those of human beings everywhere. And when young Hilda bids farewell to Moss Ferry and to her childhood the regret is that of the reader too. For it may be that there is something equally heart-warming still to come.

The rich Lancashire dialect is employed sparingly and ornaments the flow of the narrative; the backgrounds are real and appropriate and the characterizations are comprehensive and penetrating; the style is clear and warmly comforting. All in all "Manchester 14 Miles" is not only a work of unusual merit but one of the most pleasant little books of recent months.

MARGARET PENN

Americans in War

THE GESTURE—by John Cobb—*Musson*—$3.00.

THIS BOOK is evidence that the Americans are at last beginning to think about the recent war instead of just reporting it. Mr. Cobb not only employs an unusual technique in his novel of the U.S. Eighth Air Force in Britain but he attempts a psychological investigation into why men fought, both in the mass, and as individuals. The method comes very close to succeeding; it doesn't quite, but it does manage to leave a curious and disturbing half-light on the human pattern as revealed through the tensions and wastage of war. The book is thus important for its earnest attempt to seek the solution to some very deep and persisting problems; it can also be read as a swift-moving and hard-bitten narrative of Air Force life.

Mr. Cobb (the pen name of John C. Cooper, III) begins his work with the rather odd reflection that "Nothing is so poignant, after all, as harrowing times recollected on a full stomach," and it is from a postwar park bench (without economic significance) that his narrator looks back on his war experience. The narrator had flown combat and had been grounded medically; he had made up his mind that he wanted to keep on living instead of keeping on flying and with the help of the medical people, was able to arrange this. Thus the coming and going of air crews and the terrific slaughter of the early days of daylight bombing without fighter support, is seen through the eyes of a man who knew that he was deliberately and without sound reason, avoiding danger. This point of view, in itself, is something new in war narration.

It leads, perforce, to a curious analysis of the types who flew and drank and womanized and died in that beautiful Spring of 1943 and of why they did it. They range, as might be expected in an Army not yet recovered from its civilian background, extremely widely. Central figure of the drama is the Squadron's new C.O., a Harvard man who firmly believed that those with greater advantages should exercise greater responsibility and who tried to bring some meaning and even some discipline to his ragged command. In doing so he practically wrecked everything; no meaning, somehow, even attached to "the gesture" he made in flying a particularly dangerous mission in the place of a drunken pilot, from which he, and everyone else, knew he would not come back. And there was even less meaning to the lives of those who flew and drank, even if they survived.

One thing which Mr. Cobb manages to convey extremely vividly, if somewhat unintentionally, is the universal and extremely startling to other people, method of conduct which the American Services adopt outside their own country. This consists not only of an ostentatious enjoyment of a superabundance of material possessions and food but in complete failure to make any attempt to learn that the peoples among whom they are stationed possess standards of any value whatsoever. The Americans also unabashedly export their Jim Crow practices and any attempt at modification, as by the conscientious C.O. of this book, leads only to vicious trouble. The picture of station life, of mess customs and of social practices of the U.S. Air Corps abroad, as given by Mr. Cobb is deeply significant as a sociological commentary, shocking as it may be to many other people. But then, Mr. Cobb is not writing a book of sweetness and light and there is very little of the better side of things, as they actually existed, in it.

Style, content and treatment make "The Gesture" one of the more interesting of recent books and one exceedingly easy to read. It may be too much to expect any solution of the vague and terrifying problems of life and death which it propounds and examines.

Decomposition

By B. K. SANDWELL

ON THE MARBLE CLIFFS—by Ernst Juenger—*Lehmann, London*—7/6.

SURPRISE has been expressed that this work could have been published in Germany in 1939. Censorship is relatively easy for tyrants in regard to history and current news, because these deal with concrete facts which the censor desires either to suppress or to make known. Censorship is practically impossible in the case of imaginative literature, because the process of interpretation goes on so largely in the mind of the reader. This volume, for instance, is a highly poetic depiction of the decay of a culture; but whether it is to be applied to Germany is entirely for the reader to judge, and a censor who would have undertaken to suppress it in 1939 would have been admitting that the cap fitted — that the Nazi revolution was actually the product of a society in an advanced state of decomposition.

In spite of its rich imagination, the book leaves an unpleasant taste. At the end there is a vague suggestion of an eventual triumph of right and sanity, but it is the most dreamlike part of a very vague and dreamlike story. One closes the volume with the feeling that a civilization is a very feeble and destructible thing, and that in the "Great Marina" where the tragedy took place life would continue to be "nasty, brutish and short", probably for several thousand years. We must of course remember that nobody could then tell that the Nazi regime was destined to end so soon.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Jeans Fits In the Signposts On Journey of Man's Mind

By MORLEY LAZIER

THE GROWTH OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE —by Sir James Jeans, O.M.—Macmillan—$3.50.

THE restless, insatiable curiosity of man has led him from the wordless gurgling of babies to semantics, from the burned finger to thermodynamics. Where this journey can end is probably like the sound of bells, ending never, nowhere.

However, for most people the journey ends when they get acceptable marks in some examination; after, they say they used to be good in chemistry, or physics, or they liked algebra, or Thank Heaven, they don't have to think about that stuff any more.

The number of vocabularies built to express our scientific knowledge is so large that we require interpreters to get any view of it. Sir James Jeans was one of the most skilful of these interpreters. This last little book is probably the happiest of the many that he wrote for general readers. His sense of scale is the ingredient that makes this book pleasant to read, aside from his great authority.

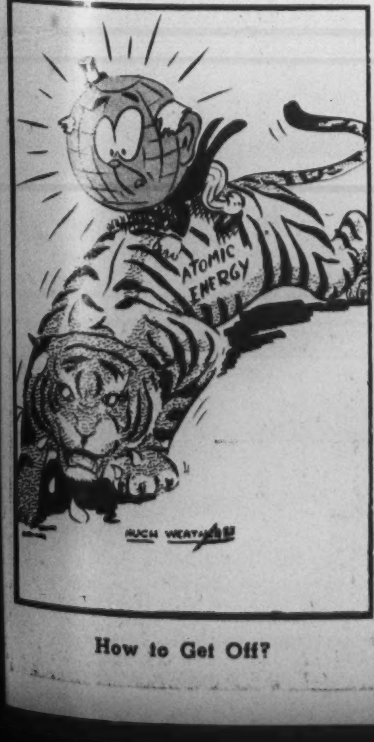
He starts with the remote beginning — the title of the first chapter — and finishes in contemporary style. One gets a clear notion of the way the scientific attitude was at first an attitude of mind leading to a hobby. Science was a delightful pastime, like playing chess or making music, indulged in by those with leisure, gentlemen or perhaps monks. Theorems were treated almost like personal property. The modern era began when the collection of scientific fact began to appear to have use. Fire, which had previously spent all its controlled energies in cooking or making people more comfortable, had to go to work running engines, and the blacksmith began to need thermometers. We began to learn how to make cheaper bridges than stone arches.

Peculiar Blossom

I think we are fortunate Sir James finished this book before he died, because it allows us an opportunity to follow the growth of the peculiar blossom on the Tree of Knowledge that we call science through the mind of one who contributed a great deal to its modern form. The book constitutes a very neat course in the history of science from the remote beginning in Babylonia and Egypt, through Greece and Alexandria, the Middle Ages, up to the modern thing we call science. It also gives little portraits of the ones who did it.

The last section of the book includes a discussion of relativity, that source of so much talk in the Twenties and now a Fourth Year subject, experimental physics, quantum theory, and astronomy. Unfortunately there is not very much discussion on the modern probability concepts of the nature of creation, but it will be another ten or fifteen years before this is understood sufficiently broadly that anyone could write a popular discussion of it. The book is thoroughly satisfying, and contains enough illustrations and diagrams to prevent the old childish resentment at blank pages of text.

As years add to themselves, we are diminished by the only wholly successful phenomenon in nature, death. The men who had personal contacts with the early workers in science disappear. That a few have written reminiscently is good because the text books present theorems and laws as impersonalized abstractions. The fact is lost that they were immortal triumphs of ordinary men, who behaved, sometimes, disgracefully, like people. Science can, as impersonalized abstractions, become much too important, and people forget that it is merely an extension of five senses, aided by instruments and careful thought, by people. Books like this one of Jeans are important, and there cannot be very many more.



How to Get Off?

Decline and Fall?

By GRAHAM McINNES

FORCES IN MODERN BRITISH LITERATURE—by William York Tindall—Ryerson—$4.25.
ENGLISH STORY—edited by Woodrow Wyatt—Collins—$2.25.
GEORGE ELIOT—by Gerald Bullet—Collins—$3.50.
JOURNEY WITHIN—By Romain Rolland—McLeod—$3.50.
THE GREAT BEYOND—by Maurice Maeterlinck—McLeod—$3.50.

A LOT depends on your definition of decadence. All these books deal, to a greater or lesser degree, with personal searchings, doubts and probings of the most acute kind: blank misgivings, perhaps, of creatures moving about in worlds only too well realized. Mr. Tindall's thesis is that all contemporary British literature is "the literature of romantic decadence"; and the cumulative effect of his pages—each one bristling with so many names that he would be an excellent contestant in Sir John Squire's critical game of "See how many names *I* can mention" eventually proves his point.

But to what end? If decadence means the affecting of obscurities and turgidities of style, then Mr. Wyatt's collection of English stories bears him out. For though much pains have been taken in their writing and though they are the productions of uniformly sensitive people, they are as meandering and gutless as an ingrowing toenail. But if by decadence is meant a decline or deterioration after a great period, then Mr. Tindall's thesis, though pointed and provocative, is wide of the mark. No period which produced George Moore, Arnold Bennett, D. H. Lawrence, E. M. Forster, Virginia Woolf, T. S. Eliot, Aldous Huxley and Somerset Maugham—to name only a few—can be considered decadent.

On the other hand, granted that the world has been in ferment since the close of the 18th century and that we are witnessing the decline of Western European Christian civilization (upon which gloomy Spenglerian interpretation Mr. Tindall's thesis ultimately rests) this literature may be the flower of a decaying culture, though not of itself decadent as literature. Certainly one wonders whether the exquisite polish and psychological understanding of Mr. Wyatt's collection of stories are not a better epitaph to the pre-atomic age than the tradition of monosyllabic guttiness characteristic of much contemporary American writing. On Mr. Tindall's own showing, the British have it.

And here Mr. Bullett's sensitive appraisal of George Eliot may perhaps help us out. For George Eliot was a writer whose strong moral sense, whose worship of "Duty" (the stern daughter of the voice of God variety), whose belief that as men sow so shall they reap obtrudes into her novels like outcrops of Pre-Cambrian rock in an Ontario plowed field, and in the case of "Romola" for example, makes them almost unreadable.

Mr. Bullett rightly observes that George Eliot has fallen from the pedestal she once shared with Dickens, Thackeray, Jane Austin and the Brontes. Would Mr. Tindall add that this is because our own sense of moral values is today far more confused? If so, then our civilization should inevitably produce the searchers, the probers and the doubters as part of the general disenchantment of our time. But this is far from proving them decadent. Maurice Maeterlinck, it seems to me, in this collection of dialogs, aphorisms and stray thoughts which, while guessing at the riddle of man's relation to the universe suggests, at the same time, a retreat into the dark and carefree warmth of foetal life, is more decadent than the British with their searchings, for the attitude is more negative. But perhaps this is merely the personal reaction of one who, upon seeing "The Bluebird", felt, as did Anthony Hope on seeing "Peter Pan", "Oh, for an hour of Herod!" Certainly in the book under review, Maeterlinck's philosophy is here for his admirers in distilled essence.

Romain Rolland observes that "a long meditative life is a great adventure", and this brief autobiographical note, in which he drifts on his own stream of consciousness, is strangely moving. A great humanist and a troubled soul Rolland may sum up for us all the doubts which now assail us. In the end, both he and Mr. Tindall say the same thing: that we need faith. But in what, we are left to find out—as we must—for ourselves.

Hunger Ahead

By HARRY BOYLE

HEAVEN'S TABLELAND — by Vance Johnson—Clarke, Irwin—$3.50.

WHAT Steinbeck did for the human side of the struggle of the Dust Bowl, with his stories about the "Okies", Vance Johnson has done for Nature's side in his book "Heaven's Tableland".

For eight centuries, man has been battling the elements in an effort to subdue and benefit from what is commonly called the Southern Plains of the United States. Greed, in stripping the protective covering from the soil and exposing the loose soil so that wind and water can play havoc with it, has over the centuries been responsible for a losing battle. When you realize that two billion people in this world must be fed from four billion acres of arable land, and that we can never have peace when a large proportion of the earth's population is starving, you begin to understand how important it is.

Absentee landlords with no sense of responsibility to Nature, unscrupulous land promoters, and the demands for food in time of war have all contributed to the rape of the soil. Man had just begun to realize that conservation of the natural resources were his only ally when the need for food in World War II came along. If past performances are any guide, Nature now stands ready to move in for another dry cycle with resulting erosion of top soil by wind and water.

"In the winter of 1946," says Johnson in summation, "When prospects seemed promising, it was hard to remember that always before dry seasons inexorably followed wet seasons, even as wet followed dry. It was hard, when everybody was making money, to remember how fast men could go broke when the rain quit."

This is not a "dry as dust" book. The style is a reportorial account which captures the drama of man versus nature, and suggests that man can conquer using nature as an ally. It is written about a section of country known for its optimism. Even in the midst of the tragic days when people were being ruined physically and financially by the dust, they talked in glowing terms of next year's crop.

Tragedy produces humor of a grim sort. There is a classic story of the old Kansas farmer sitting on his porch, peering through the haze of dust. Asked what he was doing, he replied, "Counting the Kansas farms as they blow by."

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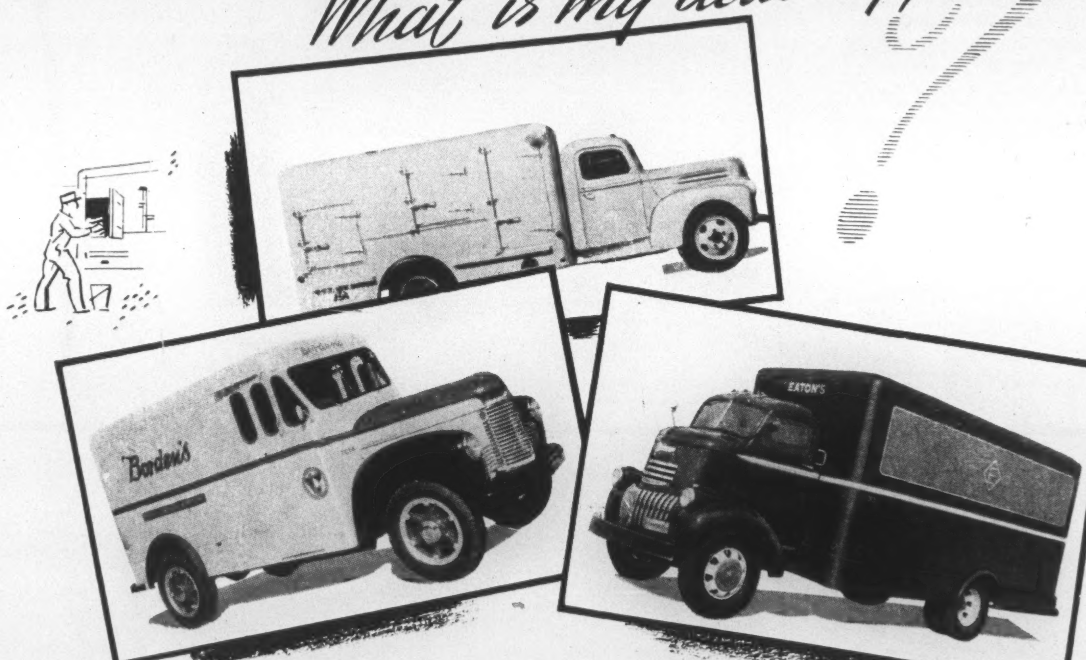

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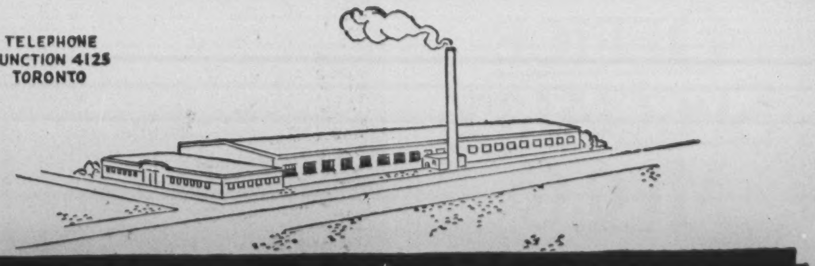

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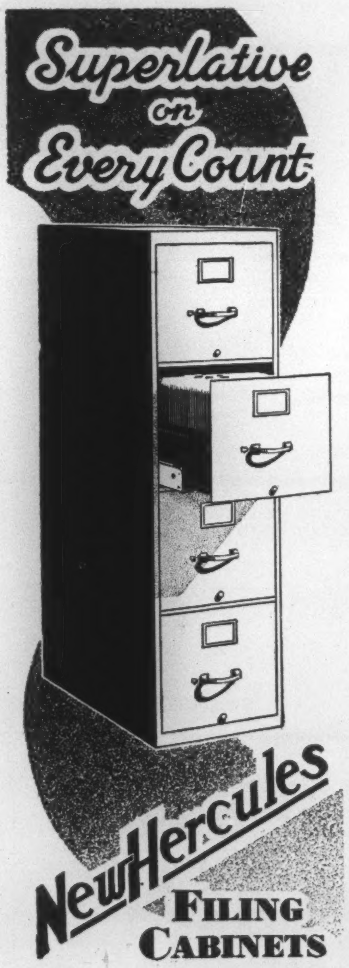

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THE MELTING POT

'Orace on Taxation

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

"WOT do yer think of this 'ere tax that ole Stafford Cripps as placed upon investment incomes?" our friend 'Orace wanted to know.

We said it had so put the wind up us that we had cut off our investment income—$3 per annum from a Ninth Victory Loan bond—on the spot, by selling the bond, at par.

"Cor chase me up a gum tree, it ain't arf thick," 'Orace said, "Wot was it little 'ole Micawber 'ad to say? Income, one 'undred fahsand pahnds, taxes ninety-nine fahsand—'appiness, *mutatis mutandis* and *vice versa.*"

We said quite.

"Wot d'yer fink I'd do if I was little ole Lady Mountbatting?" 'Orace continued.

As that defeated all conjecture, we said Wot.

"Just wot you done," he went on, "Sell all my ruddy bonds, stocks, shares and emoluments, and pop the ruddy lot in Lloyd's ruddy bank. That's wot. An' no interest I wouldn't take, neither. Then I'd spend fifty fahsand a year till I'm 65, which is when the ole two million would be gone, and then I'd dror my little ole pension. And then where would little ole Cripps collect his ruddy taxes from?"

Where indeed we concurred.

"Or else wot else d'yer think I'd do?" 'Orace went on.

Wot else, we echoed.

"I'd cash in the ruddy lot and blue it, that's wot. I'd buy a brewery and give away free beer to orl comers. I'd 'ire the ruddy Fillermonic Symphony to play in the streets, and I'd 'ire aeroplanes to drop ruddy pahnd notes over the towns. That way I'd 'ave no money inside of a month, and Cripps wouldn't neither. That would stop 'im barkin' in church that would."

"That would," we agreed, warming to the idea.

"Then I'd dror my little ole dole, till I was directed to useful employment."

'Orace finished his beer, and gazed dreamily out of the window, perhaps thinking of further ways of spending a few millions quickly.

"Ow well," he said at last, "it goes to show. One day she 'as two million, an 'er ole man 'as a good job as Viceroy of India, then next day the ruddy job's as good as finished and the two million just the same. Easy come, easy go, that's wot I say. Still, he's got his Navy pay, and a pension to come, so why complain?"

•

WAR CORRESPONDENCE: Some time ago we mentioned the purely escapist war being waged in the Antarctic between Great Britain and Argentina (or Peru). It is so much more pleasant and so much less disquieting to read about than the cold wars being waged in warmer climates that we have set our intelligence agents to work, and can now give a fuller report, based on the latest despatches from the front.

It would appear from the chaotic communiques of the embattled powers that Argentina (or Peru) achieved an initial success by combining overwhelming force with an element of surprise. First reports that five Peruvian (or Argentinian) admirals had been involved in the landing at Deception have been confirmed. An unfounded story that there were six was started by the war correspondent for the *Sentinel* of Pilot Mound, Manitoba. He was misled by the fact that one of the ships in the fleet covering the landing was the *Almirante Brown* named after a typical Latin-American naval hero.

British intervention smacked a trifle of the "too little and too late" of unhappy memory. Heading up the punitive expedition sent after the Bolivian aggressors was Mr. Miles Clifford, Governor of the Falkland Islands, with the Junior Prebendary of the Suffragan Bishop of Falkland.

Clifford, feared throughout the south Atlantic as Mighty Miles, the Scourge of Antarctica, succeeded in driving the Brazilians from their positions, or perhaps they left voluntarily. At any rate they aren't there any more, a striking example of the success of British arms—one Mr. Clifford against five admirals!

A Paraguayan tugboat of 40 tons displacement, commanded by two Admirals, was capsized and beached after suffering severe damage from arquebus fire. Hostilities have now ceased for the duration of the Antarctic winter, and the last word from the Argentines is that the operation was "a well-planned, well-timed, technical, political, and psychological master-stroke."

There you have a war that leaves everybody contented.

•

IN A moment of levity, some time ago, we made fun of the Congressional inquiry into Hollywood Communism. Little did we know, at the time, what a profound and horrible effect this comic opera would have on all our lives, and we owe it to Miss Lillian Ross and *The New Yorker* that we now have an inkling.

It seems that the high-powered moguls who produce our films have, somehow, connected in their weird, tortuous brains, the current box-office slump and the charges of Communism. We haven't the slightest doubt that if the box-office hadn't slumped, you wouldn't have heard a repercussion as far away as Long Beach, Calif. But Fate has decreed that, because of this coincidence, we are all to suffer for goodness knows how long.

No longer will the hero be allowed to bash his boss in the eye, no more will the tired dreamer say good-bye to it all, and go off to lead the simple life. The ideological witch-hunt will be every bit as thorough as the one in Moscow, or the former Berlin model.

Perhaps the industry's censors will now allow us a little more cleavage, either as compensation or because they are too busy seeing that Goldwyn prospers the Just, but it is still a dull outlook.

THE FILM PARADE

does not appear this week as Mary Lowrey Ross is in Hollywood, and copy did not reach us. The editors expect that this department will be included next week.

Mieczyslaw Horszowski, Polish master pianist, at Eaton Aud., May 5, in Friends of Great Music Program.

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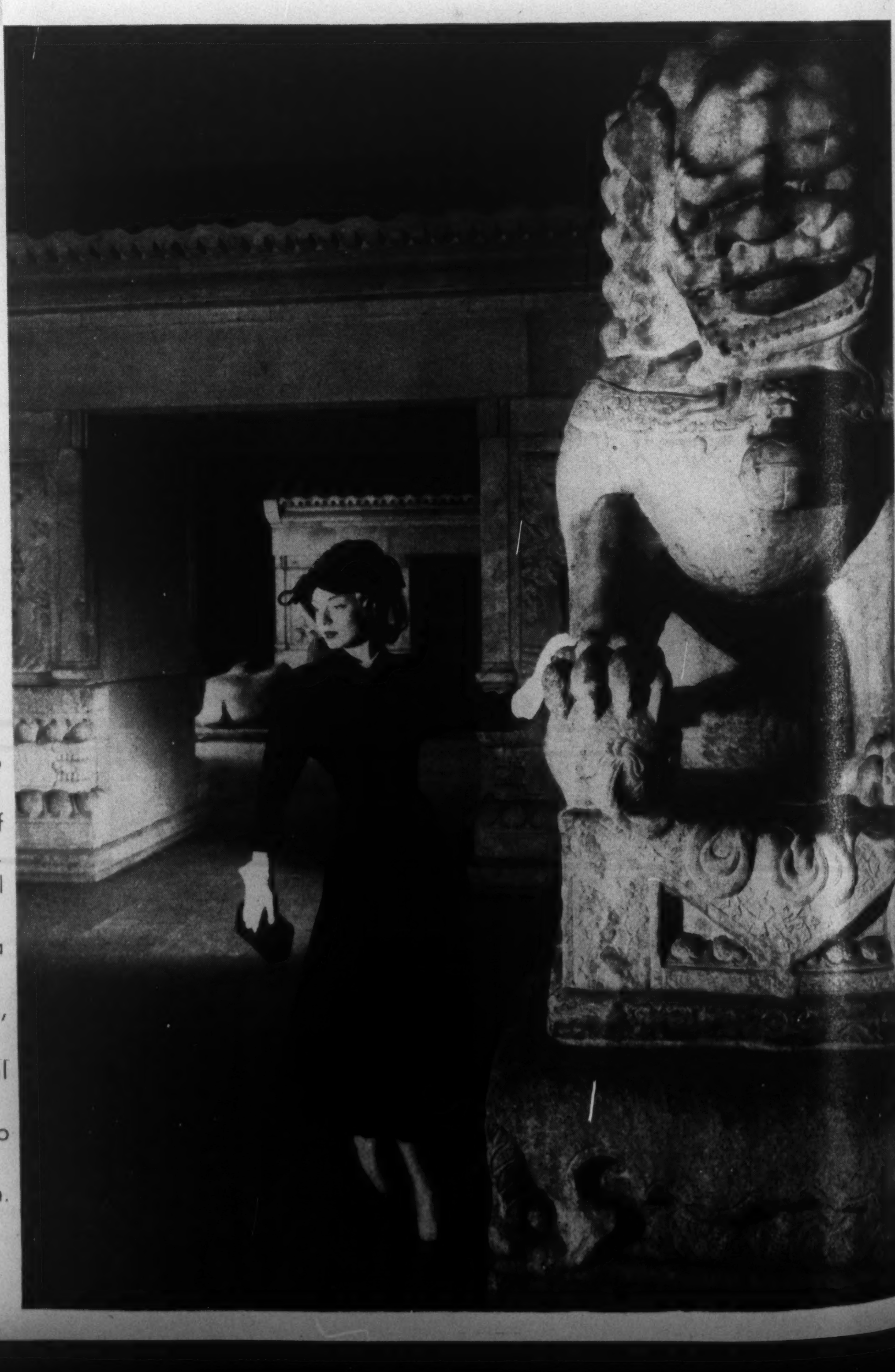

Setting: approach to tomb of General Tsu Ta Cheou, Royal Ontario Museum.

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

PERSONALITIES

Freda Trepel, Paradox of the Piano

By FRANK MORRISS

To be able to play like Horowitz and look like the Dark Lady of the Sonnets is a combination much to be desired, and the fact that these attributes are possessed in an agreeable blend by Freda Trepel, Winnipeg pianist who is skyrocketing in the musical world, is not going to harm her at the box office. Indeed, with such admirable pianistic and pictorial equipment, Miss Trepel is going to find it much easier to break down a barrier which has always to be surmounted by women pianists.

The Trepel magic was worked on no less a musical personage than Dimitri Mitropoulos on a chilly Sunday afternoon in Minneapolis last February. Freda was engaged to play the Tschaikowsky B Flat piano concerto at a "popular" concert with the orchestra. Mr. Mitropoulos, a man who alternates between fits of Grecian gloom and sunny affability was having one of his bad moments. He didn't like women pianists, especially women pianists he had never heard of; he did not like getting up on Sunday morning to rehearse the orchestra. In fact, he just didn't like . . . and that was that.

FREDA TREPEL

Freda, who looks like a slender sensitive plant, wilted at the cold reception that Mr. Mitropoulos gave her. He said to the members of the orchestra, "Ladies and gentlemen, this is Miss Trepel of Winnipeg," and without further ado launched into the tremendous, surging opening theme as much as to say "just try your pretty, lady-like technique on that."

If Miss Trepel's spirits had sagged, her wrists hadn't. She entered with a rush of virtuosity which all but caught Mr. Mitropoulos and the orchestra off balance. On they sailed through the first movement, and the Trepel tone cascaded like a mountain waterfall. Freda never faltered, and when the end of the first movement was over the hard-boiled orchestra members broke into applause. Mr. Mitropoulos was beaming. Freda was only stopped once during the rehearsal to go over a minor point in interpretation, and when she had finished the orchestra members jumped up and yelled "bravo".

Mr. Mitropoulos kissed her hand and later on that day, at the performance proper, 5,000 Minneapolans clapped until their palms were red. The upshot of the whole thing is that Freda has been selected to play concertos at two concerts with the Minneapolis orchestra next spring in Winnipeg, with the distinct possibility that she will appear in Minneapolis at one of the major subscription concerts of the orchestra.

Next season she will give her second Town Hall recital in New York and will also appear in Orchestra Hall, Chicago, as well as in Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The key to the paradox of the Trepel personality is not too difficult to find. To get into the big-time piano group you have to sacrifice many things. The thing that Freda sacrificed, although she doesn't regret it for a moment, was a normal childhood as we know it. When other children were sleeping away the early morning hours, or skipping a rope on Winnipeg sidewalks, Freda was practising the piano. She started the instrument as a chore, it was dinned into her as a religion, and she worked like a longshoreman to acquire her prodigious technique.

Today, Freda presents a shy and self-depreciating personality in her off-stage moments, and on stage she puts into her playing the reserves of vitality that she never expanded as a child. Of herself, she says: "I'm a reticent person except when I play the piano. It is the one thing I'm vitally interested and feel confident in."

Family Score

Mr. Mitropoulos, who now knows a good deal more about the Trepels than he did when she first stepped out of the wings to play at that fateful rehearsal, says they are one of the most remarkable musical families in the world. Freda is only one link in a trio of sisters who have scored in the musical world. A fourth sister, Joyce, aged 16, is also a pianist but is determined to become a doctor.

Freda, at 29, is the oldest. Anne, who played the violin superbly and successfully, has submerged her career in marriage. Shirley, the third sister, is assistant to Gregor Piatigorsky at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia and is married to Berl Sanofsky, young American violinist who won the coveted Naumberg award, entitling him to a Town Hall appearance and a network radio appearance.

Children, even unusually gifted children, don't get up at 5.30 or 6 in the morning to practise. They have to be spurred on to it. The one who was responsible for this is Elia Trepel, the father. Mrs. Trepel is ambitious for her children, too, but one has the feeling that she would be equally proud of them if they had succeeded in making a publicity splash in any other line.

Not so Elia Trepel. Born in Russia, of Jewish parentage, Mr. Trepel loves music. He wanted his daughters to love music, too, and he determined that they would be musicians. He was lucky enough to have children who had the spark of talent. He fanned it to a flame by keeping them at it incessantly. Spare the practice and you ruin the musician, might easily be his motto. He has also been smart enough to see to it that his children have had, in addition to a musical education, a first-rate academic background.

Early in the Trepel children's career their father was not rich in the world's possessions. Now he is a well-to-do member of a firm of cattle buyers and the proceeds of many a sale of livestock have gone into furthering the careers of his daughters.

Their earliest successes were at the Manitoba Musical Festival. When she was 16, Freda went to Chicago to study at the Chicago Musical College and promptly won the Ditson scholarship which entitled her to musical training plus academics at the University of Chicago. She won the scholarship four years running and topped this off by snaring a personal scholarship with Rudolph Ganz. In fact, the three sisters all won scholarships, and graduated as bachelors of music. Freda also majored in psychology.

War broke out and the sisters returned to Winnipeg to play as a trio for war relief. Freda prepared for her Town Hall recital, which took place in 1944. The New York critics were helpful, but scarcely inspiring. Freda had elected to play the first performance of some variations by a little-known composer called Alkin. The critics devoted more space to Mr. Alkin than they did to Freda. They didn't like the work. Freda's psychology training didn't stand her in good stead on this occasion, but she knows how to profit by experience and when she appears in Town Hall next season, there'll be no Alkin.

The Critics

The recital in Town Hall was followed by appearances for the Women's Musical Club in Winnipeg, where she was warmly praised. Then came an appearance with the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, playing the Cesar Franck Symphonic Variations with Arthur Benjamin conducting. A Toronto appearance at Eaton Auditorium also brought her praise and she returned this season to do the Liszt Fantasy with the orchestra.

Critics have always been kind to Freda, even if they were a little too preoccupied with Mr. Alkin in New York. Eugene Stinson described her Chicago debut as "outstandingly successful." Edward Barry, of the *Tribune*, said "she felt the music deeply and projected it excitingly." Edward W. Woodson of the Toronto *Telegram*, said she has "a touch of steel and gossamer." The Minneapolis critics just spilled several bushels of adjectives and let it go at that.

Mr. Mitropoulos of Minneapolis is not the only person to have a suspicion agains women pianists. It persists, sometimes in a fatal degree, both in conductors, impresarios and audiences. The audience is, perhaps, the deciding factor in this. They feel, somehow, that a woman can not summon the technique to dazzle an orchestra. This is, of course, a hangover from Victorian days when it was considered unladylike for any respectable female to show too much emotion, whether in the home or at the keyboard.

Novaes and Dame Myra Hess, to mention two outstanding women pianists, have done a great deal to disassociate the public's mind of the notion that women are not capable of virtuosity and deep musical feeling.

Freda Trepel is going to add her name to the ranks. She lacks, at present, that flair for showmanship which is nearly always present in the great pianists. These touches of showmanship don't make the music sound any better, but it seems to sound better. E. Robert Schmitz, the fastidious French pianist, when confronted by a woman who went into ecstasies over the way Artur Rubinstein threw himself into the playing of a certain Beethoven number, drily remarked, "All that weight goes down on the piano bench, not on the keyboard."

Perhaps, however, the Trepel manner, as it is at present, has its own compensations. She walks out on the stage and the audience expects her playing to match her personality.

It doesn't . . . not by a long shot. Freda Trepel is an enigma . . . a fascinating one, to boot.

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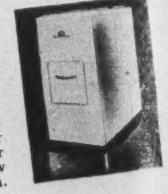

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B.C.'s LOST HOUSE

Ghost of Beckley Manor

By ELIZABETH WINSBY

FOR MANY years, the old Beckley Farm manor house in Victoria, B.C. has been lost. Now it is found again.

When the City of Victoria was young, and its citizens lived in the Fort, all produce was supplied from Beckley Farm. Outside the Fort, just across the bay, stretched its magnificent park-like area, needing very little clearing, a valuable asset in those heavily wooded days.

There had to be a manor house for that vast estate—owned, of course, by the Hudson's Bay Company—but at the time, there was no planing mill in the colony. So, with the "timber, timber all around," the house was constructed entirely of California redwood, carried up the coast in sailing vessels from Victoria's nearest neighbor, San Francisco, (Seattle and Vancouver as yet unborn).

The manor had been moved, during one of the City's periodical splurges of speculation, from its proud position in the midst of rich rolling acres that covered practically the whole of the James Bay district. (Even today, if you purchased land in that section, your title deeds would be marked "Beckley Farm," and on the map you'd find two red initials, "B.F.")

Disguised Glory

The Provincial Archivists have always felt the beautiful old house was still in existence, but just which one of the many ancient structures so rudely pushed around by the actual old queen, they couldn't say. Location once established, eager archivists are now in full cry through Registries and fading files of photographs.

Jammed into a little side street, with none of the spaciousness of its early surroundings, and shorn of its graceful porch and conservatory, little wonder the manor house eluded recognition so long. Fortunately, the people who own it now—all unknowing though they were of its past history—fell in love with the place, and are two devoted slaves, tenderly laboring to make up for past neglect.

Once inside, the painful impression of battered beauty is erased. Instead, comes a soothing sense of release from the cramping of modern style. Two long spacious rooms lie one on each side of the entrance hall, so perfectly proportioned that even if empty they would seem to be furnished. There are big hearths, cupboards and corners, and many spacious windows of large square panes, including great bow-windows, that rise clear to the lofty ceilings. What glorious rooms those must have been when they looked out on the whole grand panorama of Juan de Fuca strait, and the Olympics!

In the rear is the great farm kitchen, it, too, equipped with its own great fireplace.

The Visitor

From the centre of the hall rises a slender spiral staircase, with balustrade of polished mahogany. At the turn of the stairs is a very high "light" of stained glass, flanked on either side by a tall niche that once held a statue. The top of that window is curved, the upstairs hall ceiling is delicately curved; in fact, all through the house there is not one harsh angle.

The perfectly proportioned bedrooms are delightful, with their sloping ceilings and quaint dormers whose window frames form a delicate tracery. There is a bathroom, too, lit only by a skylight, for modesty's sake.

It is said that, once in a while, just at dusk in the early evening, someone quietly opens the front door, and mounts the stairs.

The first time it happened, the present owners, sitting in the drawingroom, looked at each other in surprise. Never before had either seen the middle-aged woman, all hunched over, who proceeded through the hall, where two daughters of the house happened to be at the time.

The parents, feeling there was something odd, listened intently to the visitor moving around in the bedrooms overhead, then come down and leave quietly by the way she had entered.

"Who was that?" asked the husband.

"Nobody I know," said the wife. "It must be some friend of the girls."

But the girls had seen and heard exactly nothing!

And that is the way it has been ever since.

The present owners, most calm and matter-of-fact people, have no explanation whatever to offer. They are kindly, too, in no way disposed to resent their unbidden guest.

And who is the gentle visitant? No one knows but it well may be a loving mother returning at times once more to the manor house to tuck her babies away, snug and safe, for a night that has long since fled.

• •

DINNER FOR EIGHT

HOPEFULLY, happily I create
A dinner for guests who will scintillate!
But one guest has brunched so recently
She can't hold a thing—just a cup of tea.
One guest is on a stringent diet;
Though it all looks delicious, he daren't try it!
While one guest munches, he gloomily airs
The sorry state of the world's affairs!
As the roast is carved, comes a peroration
From one grim guest on her operation!
One is allergic, one soporific,
One man and wife had a battle terrific
Just before they darkened my door
And she glares and he glowers—O nevermore
Will I be reckless enough to create
A dinner for guests who will scintillate!

MAY RICHSTONE

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MUSIC

For the Pianoforte Fans

By JOHN. H. YOCOM

PIANO fans got their money's worth last week in a three-ring circus of music forms for the instrument. First, in Eaton Auditorium, Mariette Gauthier, the serious, dark, young French Canadian pianist of Montreal, presented a recital of pieces so familiar (e.g., de Falla's "Ritual Fire Dance" and Chopin's Nocturne in F# major) that nearly everyone in the audience could make his own evaluations. Next, at the Retirement Fund concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, 21-year-old Marian Grudeff played Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 2, giving Torontonians another demonstration of her natural gift for making music before leaving on an English and European tour. Finally, at week's end, the Friends of Great Music, with more concern over local culture than any monetary reward, presented Helen and Karl Ulrich Schnabel in a one piano-four hands recital.

Recognized as one of the greatest living accompanists, Gerald Moore has been engaged by the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto for special Master Course at the 11th annual Summer School during July.

Repeating the brilliant musicianship of last season's appearance, Miss Gauthier interpreted her numbers with full competence, both mental and fingerwise, if no great originality. She dramatized the pieces themselves instead of the difficulties of execution. The Bach-Tausig Toccata and Fugue in D minor had an admirable dryness and clarity with not a single musical falsity. The Beethoven Appasionata Sonata was played with spontaneity, a convincing eloquence and a variety of percussive attack. However, excessive use of the sustaining pedal here destroyed some tonal variety and sometimes the left hand overplayed the right unnecessarily, thereby interrupting the otherwise smooth flow of musical discourse. Miss Gauthier's Chopin group was best, compounded of frank, direct statements with no melodic exaggeration; the more delicately poetic the number (e.g., Nocturne), the more nicely dramatized the interpretation.

Upward Sweep

In the most-beloved Rachmaninoff Concerto, Marian Grudeff swept cleanly through technical complexities right up to the climax in each movement with no hesitation, and then played those climaxes on the upward sweep of feeling. The T.S.O. under Sir Ernest MacMillan was excellent in levels of loudness to offset the pianist, to color in a complementary way the piano themes. A little more fire, perhaps, in the third movement is a personal choice, for Rachmaninoff calls for a lot of that. However, Miss Grudeff nicely exploited the sentiment in the popular themes, paced the piece as if it were a play (building it up and tapering it off), properly noting the finger mechanics and achieving first degree brilliance and liquidity whenever called for. Since her days as a child soloist, Marian Grudeff has been developing her talents but with sure artistry and no taints of intellectuality. She will make a good concert ambassador for Canada in her visit to European cities this summer.

The Schnabels' duet work is businesslike, forthright and masterful, but, in place of heart-warming music, their program last week was serious, solid and sober. Since both are artists in their own right (as son and daughter-in-law of the great Artur) there were no obscurities and few inadequacies, largely due to rhythmic solidity. But one could have wished for a less consistent legato and a few more sonorities in the Mozart Sonata in C major, a more imaginative, or more romantic, treatment of melodic elements in Schubert's Phantasie in F minor, Op. 103, and a closer general guard against monotony in the Mozart Andante and Five Variations. The Schnabels' music-making is more in black and white than in color. (We doubt if four hands-one piano music can really obtain deep color effects.)

—Photo by Ray

Harold Sumberg will conduct his newly formed Canadian Little Symphony in the Festival of Jewish Music at Holy Blossom Temple, May 3.

Canada's famed piano-and-violin team, Norah Drewett and Greza de Kresz, recently completed a successful six-weeks' tour of the Maritimes. On May 8 they will present a one-hour program (Bach, Kodaly, Franck) before a distinguished audience of U.S. organists and choirmasters at the Catholic Liturgical Music Conference in Buffalo, N.Y.

At the first Prom on May 6, Samuel Hersenhoren will be the conductor, and child-wonder pianist Patsy Parr the soloist.

The annual closing concerts of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto will be held on two successive Wednesday evenings at Massey Hall, May 5 and May 12. The first program is unique in that all of the artists are former service-men and women, studying at the Royal Conservatory through D.V.A. aid.

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RADIO

Singing Stars

By JOHN L. WATSON

PERHAPS it's only male vanity, but it seemed to me that this year's "Singing Stars" series was at least twice as interesting as the earlier ones because it included men as well as girls. There is cause for male complacency, too, in the fact that a man carried off the grand award. There is no doubt that the overall standard of performance throughout the whole series—and especially in the final programs—was a good deal higher than last year, and there was more maturity of approach and more good, sound artistry than there has been for at least three years.

The winner of the grand award and the first award for men was Gilles Lamontagne, a twenty-three year old baritone from Montreal who has been taking time off from commercial accounting to study singing.

Beginning Tuesday, May 4, from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m. EDT, on Dominion network stations, the C.B.C. presents a series of 13 broadcasts of the music of Gilbert and Sullivan. Above characters from "H.M.S. Pinafore", first in series, l. to r.: Eric Tredwell, Edmund Hockridge, Nellie Smith, William Morton, Jean Haig. "Pirates of Penzance" is on May 11.

The excellence of M. Lamontagne's voice is not immediately obvious at first hearing. It is a big, resonant voice with, apparently, unlimited resources of power; very smooth, especially in the middle and upper registers. Its owner is a very careful singer—almost too much so at times—but he has an engaging personality and a real flair for comedy.

The runner-up in the male section, who must have given the winner a close race, was Ernest Adams, a baritone from Vancouver. Mr. Adams, unlike his colleague, is the sort of singer who makes an immediate impression by producing notes of the most startling richness and purity. In the appallingly difficult aria he chose to sing at the final concert—Iago's "Credo" from "Otello"—he displayed all sorts of dramatic ability, though he appeared to be using just about all his resources.

The first award for women was won by Elizabeth Benson Guy, a native of Halifax who has been studying in Toronto and whose serene soprano is already well known to concert audiences. Miss Guy is an accomplished singer with a finished technique and a voice that makes up in purity of tone what it lacks in power. She sang the almost too familiar "Pace, Pace, Mio Dio" from "La Forza del Destino" and made it sound quite new and fresh.

In second place was Yolande La Grenade, from Montreal, a coloratura of prodigious ability, who was prevented by ill health from singing on the final broadcast.

Honorable mention was made of Louise Roy, Marie-Germaine Leblanc, Simone Rainville, Glen Gardiner and Morley Margolis. It was learned—with pleasure if not with surprise—that this pleasant and useful program will be resumed next fall.

"The Flying Dutchman"

Perhaps it was a mistake to broadcast "The Flying Dutchman" on the night of the final N.H.L. hockey game because a lot of the noise and confusion that should have been confined to the Detroit Olympia seemed to have seeped into the C.B.C. studio where the local Thespians were doing their stuff with the fairytale. Somehow the play, which ought to have sounded tremendously impressive and exciting, ended up by sounding like a rather superior sort of maritime horse-opera. The fault may have lain in the writing: there was certainly too much visual implication—visual scenes and visual actions clumsily counterfeited by noise—too much artificial striving to convey through the ear what could only have been conveyed through the eye. The whole treatment was far too melodramatic and too bloodthirsty and there was too much whooping and yelling and too much music and too many sound effects. Even Bud Knapp, who is unquestionably one of the three or four best radio actors in Canada, caught the infection and began to ham for all he was worth. Vanderdecken rides again! The best of the lot was Bernard Braden who was really impressive as the Evil One, commenting cynically through a trick microphone. The music, composed by Dr. Arnold Walter and conducted by Samuel Hersenhoren, was suitably dramatic but it got badly mixed up with the wind machine and the thunder sheet.

The C.B.C.'s "Symphony for Strings", which for the last two years has provided some of the best radio music of the summer season, begins its third series of broadcasts with a 24-piece orchestra under the able direction of Harold Sumberg. The programs are to be heard over the Trans-Canada Network on Fridays at 8:00 p.m. E.D.T. This year it is planned to introduce a number of new works for string orchestra by Canadian composers.

While Canada's first International Trade Fair is in session in Toronto, from May 31 to June 12, commentaries, reports and discussions will be broadcast by the C.B.C. from the Exhibition grounds and piped to the short-wave transmitter at Sackville for broadcast over the International Service. Full accounts of the goings-on at the big fair will be relayed to Europe, the Caribbean, Central and South America and the Antipodes.

Another world-shaking event to be covered by the C.B.C. will be the Olympic Games, held in the United Kingdom from July 29 to August 14. The well-known commentator, Bill Herbert, will be in charge.

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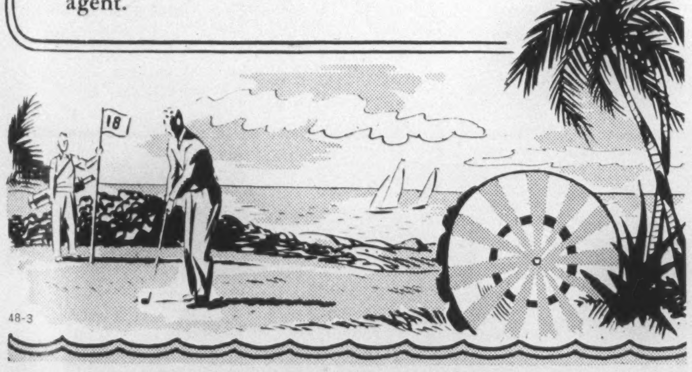

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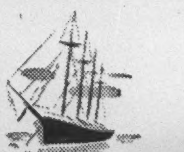

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CAREERS

The Deciding Season

By MARGARET TANTON

FOR THE YOUNG, spring is the deciding season. Everything waits till exams are over, till term ends, then the decisions must be made . . . . what to do for the summer, what to do next year, what to do with the rest of life.

Thanks to vocational guidance few young people come to graduation day without a plan for the future. They know that they will be doctors or teachers, engineers, lawyers or social workers. But they aren't always so sure just where they will work, or in what exact phase of their studied field they will find the best niche.

I know half a dozen bright, capable college graduates whose talents and training are quite varied, yet all of them have found the same answer to their career problems. Several are ex-school teachers who were dissatisfied with their own job performance. They wanted to do more for young people than just to give them the formal lessons as prescribed by the books, and the departments of education. They wanted, in short, to work person to person, not teacher to pupil.

Another of the girls I have in mind used to be a dietitian; one was an accountant and yet another a private secretary who resigned to drive an ambulance overseas during the war. These aren't girls I've dreamed up to illustrate a point. They are very real people with just one thing in common . . . . all of them changed jobs and now are working as Y.W.C.A. secretaries somewhere in Canada.

Let me tell you about them more specifically, then you will see why the "Y" gave them the kind of careers they wanted and how their talents, though differing widely, all have a place in the Association's program.

A home economics course at Macdonald Hall, Guelph and radar plotting for the RCAF may seem a far cry from the Y.W.C.A., but Norma MacPherson says that's exactly what she likes about the "Y" . . . . nothing is wasted. All past experience, no matter how varied it has been, comes in handy when dealing with the teens and twenties and handling her important administrative job as General Secretary at the St. Catharines "Y".

Miss MacPherson was recreation officer for the W.D.'s in Halifax during the war, and it was there she became familiar with "Y" work through the War Services. In fact she got her airforce discharge and went overseas as a "Y" War Services supervisor. She was program hostess in Holland and Germany and later was loaned to the army to become hostess at the McNaughton club, a luxurious old German castle which was given over to allied officers as a leave centre. Her first job on returning to this country was in personnel work with an industrial firm, but the "Y" habit had become too strong, and before long she was back with the Association.

Shirley Pearse hails from Midland, Ontario, and at the tender age of 23 is general secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Moncton, N.B. Young as she is Miss Pearse has had the education and experience in the recreational field to make her acceptable to the "Y". She graduated from the University of Toronto in 1945 and served two years as Director of Recreation for the municipality of Swansea. But Miss Pearse is convinced that social work ranks high as a career for women, and so when her "deciding season" came she chose the "Y.W." She likes working with people and has plenty of opportunity for doing just that in Moncton where she is not only general secretary but general "everything" at this small, but thriving Maritime Association.

In Twin Cities

When war broke out Frances Havey was working in Quebec City as a private secretary. A graduate of Acadia university, Miss Havey gave up her comfortable position to drive an ambulance overseas, and become a Volunteer Aid Detachment Nurse. Returning to Canada she found that an early interest in the Y.W.C.A. had cropped up again, and so she too turned to the Association for a career. At present she is working in the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. There is no Y.W. building at the Lakehead, so Miss Havey has a challenging job, raising money for the work, running four clubs and a popular physical training course.

You might not think that a master's degree in mathematics from Glasgow University would be of much use in a social service job. But Mary Hannon finds this and a previous teaching career very useful background material for her position as Young Adult secretary at the Y.W.C.A. in Newfoundland. Mrs. Hannon came originally from the Island of Arran, famous for its potatoes and merchant skippers. During the war she helped evacuate children from the cities and taught several groups of them in country school houses. Later she met and married a Newfoundlander who was in the army, and came to this side of the Atlantic to live.

Rewarding Work

If you should happen to walk into Windsor's joint Y.M.-Y.W. as I did recently, the chances are you'll meet and be impressed by blonde, capable young Lena Farrell. Miss Farrell used to teach speech improvement, public speaking and dramatics to school children. She enjoyed this specialized type of work and now that she has switched to a Y career one of her chief interests is a club called "The Happy Handicaps". Because of the confidence this club has given them under Miss Farrell's understanding direction, most of the members have now started going to other social gatherings.

And then there's Shirley Arnold. She's from Vancouver where she did clerical work, after majoring in English and History at U.B.C. She had been a "Y.W." girl herself, so it was only logical that she looked on the Association with favorable eyes when she decided to change positions. Now she's the popular Girls' Work Secretary in London, Ontario.

All these and many more young women, well educated and highly skilled, have been attracted to the Y.W.C.A. because it offers them an opportunity to be of service in the community. Every year the work of the Association is expanding. Recently, for instance, the city of Galt decided that it needed a "Y", and within the past few months extension work has been started in the Fraser River valley of British Columbia. In addition, assistance to new arrivals in Canada, especially Displaced Persons from Europe, is a new "Y" responsibility.

The National Council of the Canadian Y.W.C.A. is delighted about the Association's increased usefulness and widening sphere of influence throughout the country. But those who have to appoint staff sometimes wear a worried frown. It seems the demand almost always exceeds the supply in this, as in so many other fields. The "Y" is confident, however, that when this year's crop of girl graduates comes to its "deciding season", a good percentage will turn to the Association for interesting, useful careers in group work field.

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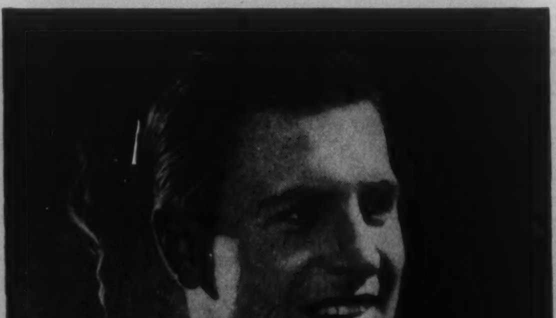

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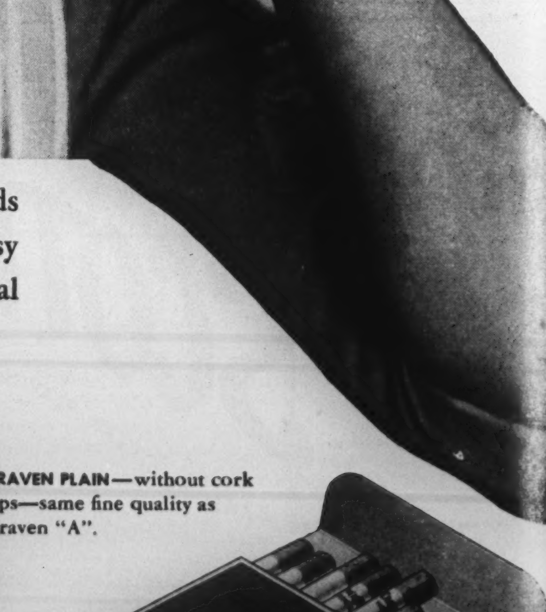

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OTHER PAGE

Souvenir of Elizabeth

By ALICE CAMERON BROWN

NOW she was alone. Mrs. James had wanted to be alone. She was a writer and her good ideas were constantly being frustrated by family affairs—quite agreeable interruptions, of course, because once Mrs. James did sit down at her desk she welcomed any excuse to get up. But these evasions only postponed for the moment Mrs. James' compulsion to set down her thoughts and there was in her mind a cooling backlog of former burning impressions that she was sure would brighten and come to life once she was alone with them and her typewriter.

She had watched Elizabeth down the street until she was lost in the leafage. The child had finally agreed to put on her reversible, thank goodness, though she had been intending to go out in the backless sun-dress she was wearing until she opened the front door and felt the chill. Mrs. James wasn't sure that the coat would be enough for the long car-ride to the camp but Elizabeth had refused an extra sweater.

Mrs. James turned round to enjoy the quiet of the empty house. When she crossed the living-room to collect the ashtrays the sight of Elizabeth's recital piece on the piano just as she had left it disturbed her with an unpleasant sense of incompleteness. It was, "Souvenir of Eugénie", from an old Etude Miss Silver had given her, familiar in all its imperfections, flourishes and complete breakdowns.

Mrs. James paused to assemble the sheet music, leaving the Etude untouched. Yes, halfway down the second page, there was the tough spot. There was where the gallop slowed up. Caprice, indeed! That was just how Elizabeth played it. That was how she did everything, with caprice.

There were the sweet-peas on the dining-room table, for instance. Mrs. James set down the ashtray she had picked up and drew the bowl towards her. Elizabeth had started to arrange them, taking them right out of her hands exclaiming, "Oh Mother, I'll do them!" and then had dropped them as quickly when the phone rang. It had been some exciting and urgent proposition as usual, and the sweet-peas had been stuck into the bowl anyhow.

They looked dreadful, of course, and if Elizabeth had been within sound of her voice Mrs. James would have told her that she ought to know better than to do things like that to flowers and for GOODNESS SAKES to do a job thoroughly while she was at it. Instead Mrs. James picked up the bowl and ashtray, wondering if she ought to make her scolding more original so that Elizabeth would notice it. She felt vaguely sad as she set them down among the confusion of the abandoned breakfast table. There was something sad, too, in the absence of rush with which Mr. James had got off to the office this morning. The smoothness of his going due to the early rising had none of the stimulating, nip-and-tuck liveliness of other morning departures.

IT WAS at this point that Mrs. James remembered Elizabeth's parting injunction to take good care of the new dog, Flash.

The apple-tree by the garage was sobbing against the clapboards, bending and heaving in the wind. Mrs. James stood against the door to keep it from slamming shut.

What a day! she said to herself. It's enough to make anyone lonesome.

The deck-chairs had collapsed on the lawn and the delphiniums were lying whirled like spokes in a blue wheel.

"Here Flash, here Flash," called Mrs. James coaxingly.

The Scottish terrier cocked her ears and trotted out of the semi-dark interior of the garage, her eyes filled with an expression of pathetic anticipation.

Mrs. James made timid efforts to pat the dog but the animal drew back as if pulled from behind and regarded her with deep and impenetrable sadness.

Mrs. James turned round again to brace the door open against a bough of the apple-tree, then went back along the flagstone steps to the house. The back yard, apart from the prone deck-chairs, was unnaturally tidy. The jumping-stand had been put away in the garage and there was no litter of running shoes and inside-out socks. Even the bicycle, instead of lying across the driveway, was standing stiffly by the house.

The dog followed her and stood with front paws on the threshold, her puzzled, questioning eyes peering through her shaggy forelocks.

"Nice Flash," said Mrs. James, getting a sausage from the refrigerator and letting the dog carry it under the table to eat it.

After that the dog ran at her heels into Elizabeth's room. Here were the real souvenirs, and for Flash the real olfactory memories.

The dog forgot her Scottish reserve and jumped up on the bed sniffing up and down the candlewick design, letting out mournful noises like the creaks of a rusty spring.

Mrs. James from long habit straightened the bedside rug and controlled the desire to join with the dog and the wind in a relieving wail.

The one-eyed doll Elizabeth had had since babyhood, dressed in the blue hat and coat she had made for it, stood on a shelf. The seven dwarfs had been shoved aside to make room for tennis balls. There was the white heather in the blue china deer; the rabbit's foot pinned up with the ribbons from Field Day. Mrs. James's face puckered miserably as she took in the treasure-box on the chest of drawers, the basket of coppers on the dressing-table, the smiling picture of the Queen just as Elizabeth had seen her on the Royal Visit, the clothes-closet door open and the choir gown on the floor, the nice new plaid kilt on a peg, a sweater in a lump on the shoeshelf, the waste-basket overflowing with unfinished charcoal sketches of Flash and chocolate-bar wrappings.

Mrs. James picked up a white barrette of two nestling lovebirds from underneath the edge of the spread, put it in the shell tray on the dressing-table and opened a dog-eared autograph book lying among the blue frills. She read through the slightest mist of tears, for she had no intention of giving way,

"Roses are red,
Violets are blue,
Orkids are five-fifty,
Nuts to you.
Love,
Bev."

"Sweet!" said Mrs. James aloud choking with emotion, "Simply sweet!"

It's the day, she told herself later when she and Flash were back in the garden. It's positively the bleakest day I ever remember. I couldn't think of writing in this mood. I'll make a cake and have someone in for a game of bridge. I'll make a point of writing tomorrow.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

Business • Finance • Insurance | SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 1, 1948 | P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

But "Free Enterprise" Is Not Really Free

By DAVID PEDDIE

In view of all that we've done to handicap and obstruct "free enterprise," it's astonishing that it works as well as it does.

Mr. Peddie says that if "free enterprise" were really free it would so far outdistance all planned and totalitarian economies in the provision of abundance and comfort for all as to secure its universal adoption.

WE ARE constantly reminded that free enterprise is on trial and that unless it be shown that industrial depression, unemployment and want, are not the inevitable results of the operation of the system, then free enterprise must be succeeded by some system of bureaucratic control of production and distribution. But before we part with free enterprise and submit to the dictates of the Hegelian god-state we should give free enterprise a fair trial.

It has never had a fair trial, and it is extremely unlikely that it will be given one in the near future. For free enterprise is not free; instead it is shackled and obstructed by every means that economic stupidity and selfishness can devise. The amazing thing about free enterprise is that it functions so well in spite of all this. If it were really free it would so far outdistance all planned and totalitarian economies in the provision of abundance and comfort for all as to secure its universal adoption.

A Free Exchange

Free enterprise is essentially a system of equity; it is based upon the division of employments and the free exchange of goods and services. Money is used in effecting exchanges, and the value of goods and services expressed in terms of money is called price. If the system is to function efficiently, factors other than those representing service in some form must not be allowed to enter into price, else a disparity will be created between price and purchasing-power, with a consequent dislocation of markets.

It is impossible that an increase in price occasioned by a monopoly or a special privilege that does not increase quantity or improve quality, or assist in the movement of goods from producer to consumer can add to the value or life-sustaining properties of goods as does production and service. It is, therefore, essential to the success of free enterprise that factors other than those of service be not permitted to enter into price.

It is essential, also, that prices be allowed to fall, commensurately, as production costs are reduced by technological improvement. A machine or a process can be an improvement only if it results in an output of equal or superior quality with a lesser expenditure of time and energy, meaning that articles are produced at less cost than before. The entire field of production considered, if they are produced at less cost they must be sold at a lower price if they are all to be sold and are not to remain on the market to cause depression and unemployment.

It is essential, also, to the success of free enterprise that each individual and division in industry cooperate with the others to the fullest extent in respect of the quantity and quality of goods and services supplied, else the purposes of the division of employments is, to a certain extent nullified.

If, as in primitive times, an individual produced all goods for himself, we would consider him demented if as a producer of food he attempted to charge himself exorbitant prices as a maker of shoes, clothes, shelter or tools. Yet this is exactly what we are trying to accomplish in modern industry. There is little cooperation between the various divisions of industry. The manufacturer and his employees do not always consider the best interests of the consumer; and the producers of food, with the cooperatives they form, do not have for their main purpose the provision of more food at lower prices. Labor tends to obtain the highest money wages possible, and is often indifferent as to the service it gives in return. It would not be unreasonable to say that the relations between the various divisions are those of exploitation rather than those of cooperation.

There are many practices connected with our system of free enterprise that add to the prices of goods and services without increasing quantity or improving quality, or in assisting in the movement of goods from producer. And the first of these is the appropriation of publically-created land values. The landowner, as such, produces no commodities nor renders any service to give in exchange for those he receives for the increased land values he appropriates; yet prices are appreciably increased by his action.

Tariffs, Combines, Cartels

The increases in prices occasioned by protective tariffs, combines and cartels do not represent service but rather the reverse. There are many other practices that add to prices in a minor way, without increasing value; but because price has been defined as value expressed in terms of money, we seem to have concluded that anything that can be expressed in terms of money and included in price is, therefore, of value.

Approximate parity between price and purchasing-power is a prime essential of free enterprise, and if this parity be not maintained depression and unemployment are certain to result eventually. All the practices referred to above tend to destroy this parity. These practices are no part of free enterprise, which is a system of production and service; they constitute a system of predacity that has been grafted on to the system of production and service. It is not the amounts secured by the beneficiaries of these practices that is important, for they are, relatively, small; it is the effect these amounts have in destroying the all-important parity between price and purchasing-power, and between the supply and demand of the divisions of industry.

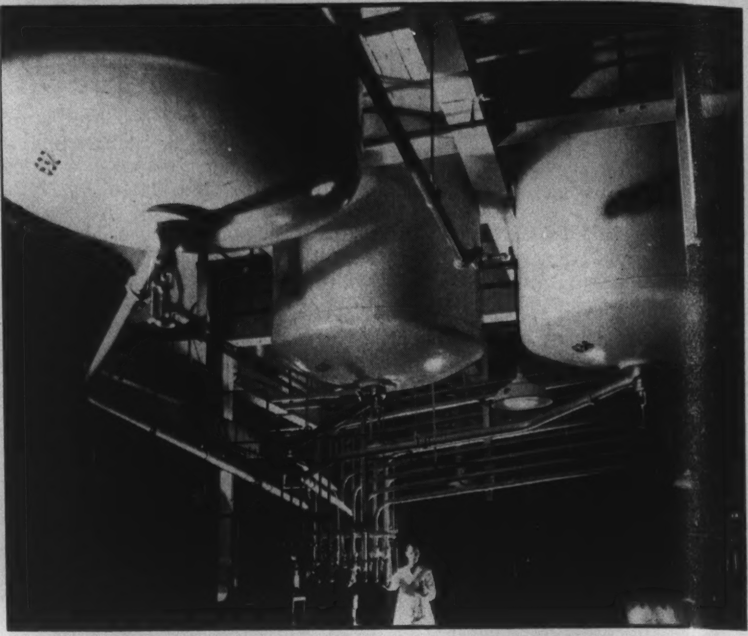
The most dangerous enemies of free enterprise are not communists and advocates of planned economies; rather they are the proponents of free enterprise who are unable or unwilling to distinguish between production and predacity, together with the average citizen who is almost totally indifferent to thought on this subject. Until much more honest thought is given to this subject by our citizens, there is not the slightest chance of free enterprise receiving a fair trial. It is likely to be condemned through economic ignorance; and with the loss of free enterprise freedom of every kind will be lost to the individual.

Greed and Selfishness

Greed and selfishness are usually held to be the cause of economic dislocation, and it is said that to make free enterprise work it would be necessary to change human nature. But if land values were absorbed by taxation, protective tariffs removed, and combines and cartels abolished, human selfishness and greed would be as powerless as a lever without a fulcrum.

It is not possible by force of desire to obtain wealth or service without giving an equivalent; there must be a means. And the means by which this is accomplished are the restrictions placed upon production and exchange. If these restrictions are maintained, a premium is placed upon greed and a penalty upon generosity and fair dealing. If they are removed free enterprise will function during peace to provide goods for consumption and construction, just as efficiently as it does during war in furnishing the commodities of destruction.

The objective of all industrial industry is to provide mankind with the necessaries and comforts of life; there has never, even in the best of times, been enough of these; yet we are always in dread of inadequate markets, and foreign markets are eagerly sought. We always have an adequate market in the needs of our own people if prices were not inflated by the inclusion of non-service factors. It should be realized that, finally, the only effective demand for our products and services is that of the people living within our country. For, while we export vast quantities of cereals, timber, fruit, fish and minerals, yet if we are not giving them away we must accept in payment imports from the countries to which we export, and the only effective demand for these imports is that of our own people. Foreign trade can be increased only by increasing domestic trade and consumption.



The ever-increasing demands of industry have necessitated the production of more durable and quicker-drying enamels for finishing automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, etc. Canadian Industries' $2,000,000 paint plant recently opened in Toronto embodies many new features. As exact shades are seldom achieved in the initial stages of making enamel, further colors have to be added at the tinter (above).

Hollywood designers are predicting that smart men will soon be wearing short fur jackets. Screen actors John Bromfield (left) and Jack Hoffman model a grey South American lamb three-button cardigan priced at $250 and a $350 brown nutria sports jacket.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

An Object-Lesson for Planners

By P. M. RICHARDS

COMMENTING last week on the sensational capital levy item in the British budget, this paper's Front Page termed it ". . . the most disastrous blow at the whole system of private enterprise that has yet been struck by any government not professing the doctrine that private enterprise is itself immoral." And it added that "once the principle of a capital levy is accepted there is no longer any security for that ownership of capital without which private enterprise is impossible."

These are sobering thoughts. If only British security-owners were affected, we could feel sorry for them and let it go at that. But the question is, what happens to British progress if private enterprise stops? That's a matter of concern not only to Britain itself but also to Britain's friends and associates such as Canada, and indeed to the whole western world. National socialism would then have to provide all the capital and direct its employment. How would it work?

The operating record of socialism to date is not encouraging. Despite its many superficial allurements, national socialism contains one fatal fault, its lack of incentive. Conversely, the private enterprise system has many obvious defects but its basic element of individual incentive more than outweighs them. These truths are in process of being proved by the British socialist experiment.

Social and Moral Sickness

In a new book ("Ordeal of Planning") about this experiment, a British economist, Professor John Jewkes, says that the most damning indictment of a planned economy is the social and moral sickness which it engenders: "When Sir Stafford Cripps declared in the Commons on February 26, 1946, that no country in the world has yet succeeded in carrying through a planned economy without compulsion of labor, he might, with equal truth, have gone much further and admitted that no planned economy has yet operated without suppressing free speech, destroying representative government, robbing the consumer of free choice, and virtually abolishing private property. This is no accident . . . It is due to the logical incompatibility of a planned economy and freedom for the individual."

Professor Jewkes gives many examples of muddling by Britain's economy planners, right on the consumer level: plenty of tea-cups but no saucers, electric kettles but no teapots, trousers for women but few for men, clothes for average sizes but none for the short and tall, etc. The consumers' desires don't weigh with the planners. Private enterprise, concerned with profits, does not make such wasteful mistakes.

But Jewkes does not suggest that private enterprise is spotless. On the contrary, he particularly criticizes the spread of monopolistic practices in British industry. Pre-war powerful monopoly control existed in many stages and branches of British industry—in iron and steel, aluminium, heavy electric equipment, electric lamps, automobile parts, industrial alcohol, chemicals, cables, linoleum, cement and flour milling, in addition to which many trade associations acted as price-fixing rings. The average citizen, confronted with a choice between state monopoly and private monopoly, has inclined toward the former. Jewkes says that the only way to national health is through a genuinely free economy based on the price system.

More Bureaucratic Errors

The government has become Britain's biggest employer, with a payroll now numbering over two million and steadily growing. Regular departments like the Board of Trade, Treasury and Home Office now have some 70,000 employees, and there are many new ones, such as the war-born Food Ministry with 50,000, the Ministry of National Insurance with 15,700 and the Ministry of Supply with 38,000.

The *Wall Street Journal* tells a number of stories of muddling by Britain's planners, including this one: a group of former Polish soldiers were trained at government expense as makers of surgical instruments. They were to be absorbed in British industry, so set up in business in pre-fab huts. Needing more space, they decided to build additional huts. For this they required a building licence. Their application was turned down, so back they went to their resettlement centre to be trained in some other line of work.

But perhaps the muddling isn't all in Britain. Elsewhere in the *Wall Street Journal* we note a story about a rich American who employed the best tax expert in his community to prepare his tax return. After paying his tax the man received a cheque for $3,000 from the department with a statement that he had overpaid by that amount. The communication was turned over to the tax accountant who went over the return very carefully and declared there was no error in his original calculation. The taxpayer then returned the cheque unendorsed to the department saying he believed his return was correct. In a few days he received a bill for the interest on the $3,000 cheque for the short time it had been in his possession. Maybe the trouble is not planning so much as bureaucracy.

Britain Wonders What ERP Terms Will Be

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Rumors are already circulating as to the demands which may be made upon Britain in return for Marshall Plan aid. London financial circles fear that U.S. hostility to the principles of the sterling area may influence the American attitude. It is also thought that the U.S. will suggest a down-scaling of the sterling balances which at present drain away a large part of Britain's exports.

London hopes that no action will be taken to restrict British shipbuilding and that Britain will not have to buy unessentials from the U.S.

London.

BETWEEN the passing of the Foreign Aid Bill and the allocation of dollars to the receiving countries there will presumably be a lapse of some months.

What happens in that interim period will probably be much less widely publicized than the negotiations leading to the Marshall Plan in its rough form, but the course of these later negotiations will have effects extending much beyond the apparent scope of the Plan, and they will be of lasting importance.

It is a disadvantage, probably, to both sides that urgency prevented the planners from filling in the details of their program before committing the parties to the principle of U.S. aid. The program's form is indeed so rough that it is difficult to guess what the final product will look like. Its detailed shape and character will only gradually emerge from the deliberations of the U.S. Administrator with the respective governments.

Some suggestions so far put forward as to the demands which may be made on Britain need hardly be taken seriously. It seems evident that Washington will not insist on a devaluation of sterling, on "liquidation" of the sterling area, on severance of trade between Britain and the Soviet and Soviet-satellite countries, or on other such matters of primary financial and commercial policy.

But it is possible that certain U.S. interests will be appeased by demands for curtailment of, for instance, British shipbuilding production and for recognition of U. S. priority in such trading areas as South America, where British and United States exports clash.

A stenotyping machine on display at the British Industries Fair allows the operator to take down phonetically dictation in any language. Skilled stenotypists take a year to train but transcription can be made by ordinary typists who can learn to read the tape in a very few hours.

Strongly Advised

And it is virtually certain that Britain will be strongly advised on trading policy in so far as it concerns purchasing from the dollar area and selling to the sterling countries and Europe, and, on the financial side, will be pressed to deal with the huge wartime sterling balances of India and Pakistan, Egypt, and other creditors.

There is a feeling in London that the U.S. Treasury's known hostility to the principle of the sterling area may be reflected in these negotiations. It is understood that the British Treasury has already been warned unofficially that Marshall aid must not be used to "underwrite" the sterling area.

This policy, if it exists, will be disturbing to those London financial quarters which had hoped to see the strains on the sterling area eased by U.S. assistance. So far, indeed, from making dollars more freely available to sterling countries outside Britain, the European Recovery Program may call for stricter economy in Britain's dollar policy towards those countries, for the Administrator will naturally not want to see the dollars draining away while the menacing gap between Britain's receipts and her payments remains open.

For the same reason, it may be desired that Britain shall discontinue, or at least reduce, the flow of "unrequited exports" to the sterling countries in settlement of portions of their wartime claims. It is expected that the U.S. Treasury, through the Aid Administrator, will suggest downscaling these sterling balances and putting the effective balance remaining on some sort of business footing.

At present these are huge claims hanging over Britain, which she cannot possibly meet in the foreseeable future and which nevertheless drain away a substantial annual total of British exports which could help to close "the gap".

Does Not Close Gap

Such considerations may seem pessimistic when aid has just been granted to stabilize and expand the British economy. But it is unwise to let emotion take the place of reason where the hard realities of economics are concerned. The blunt truth is that Marshall aid does not close Britain's payments gap, even without the "extras" such as dried eggs and tobacco which the British public expects to see as the Plan's most obvious result.

The Economic Survey for 1948 estimated the sterling area's dollar deficit for the year at approximately £450 millions; in the Budget statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer confirmed the figures. The actual results of the first few months suggest that the gap will be even wider than the estimate.

Yet the amount indicated by the U.S. State Department as probably available to Britain from the £1,325 millions sanctioned for the Plan's first year is only about £350 millions. It should be just about sufficient to meet the U.K.'s own deficit with North America on the former restricted basis of trade.

If Britain allows herself to buy—or is persuaded to buy—more of the unessential U.S. products when the Plan is fully functioning, there is likely to be a total deficit on the sterling area's account of some hundreds of millions of pounds if no fresh economy measures are enforced.

In other words, the balance of payments problem will be carried over into 1949, and—failing even more lavish assistance—the real crisis will only have been deferred.

The task to be undertaken by the Administrator and the British representatives is thus the rehabilitation of Britain's productive power. It would clearly be disastrous if any action were taken to restrict so profitable a basic industry as shipbuilding.

It is regrettable, too, that the less essential goods figure so prominently in the aid plans, though it is quite understandable that Americans are not anxious to part with such precious materials as steel, of which they have not enough themselves, in order to build up what are, after all, competing industries.

On a broad view, neither the provider nor the recipients can afford to let the Plan fail.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Ontario Dept. of Mines Stresses Safety in Mining Operations

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH the mining industry in Ontario employing close to 50,000 workers in actual mining operations alone, their safety and well being is one of the first considerations of the Department of Mines, and in a recent radio address briefly reviewing its many activities, Premier George Drew stressed the modernization of the administration of this busy department. A completely revised Mining Act has been passed by the legislature, and in this Hon. Leslie Frost, Minister of Mines, has introduced the most modern safety requirements resulting from a complete survey following consultation with mining experts and representatives of all those engaged in the industry. In the safety field the senior administrative officer is the Chief Inspector of Mines. Under him are resident inspectors who carry out regular inspections of all operating mines and whose task it is to make sure that regulations designed to protect the mine workers are observed. When any accident does unfortunately occur they make an immediate investigation, so that any lessons which can be learned will be incorporated into the safety regulations under the Mining Act.

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A very interesting feature of the safety work carried out by the Ontario Department of Mines, is the testing of the vitally important cables used to lower and raise the cages which carry the miners to and from their work far below ground in the mine shafts. It is doubtful if many outside of the industry know that in the basement of one of the buildings at Queen's Park is a fantastic monster of a machine for testing cables, which is capable of exerting a pull of more than a million pounds. The mining regulations call for the testing of all these cables twice a year. For this purpose, a section of the cable, not less than eight feet in length, is cut from the lower end and sent to Queen's Park to be tested by this machine which gauges its strength with complete accuracy, and in this way provides a very positive measure of the protection to the workmen who depend upon it for their lives. The Department has also established very high efficiency standards in its assay offices and laboratories, and one of the main functions is to take the guess work out of prospecting and mining operations. To keep abreast of technical advances in mineral identification, the Department has recently installed a remarkable Spectograph which by new methods provides an exact and complete examination of all ores and prospectors' samples, particularly for the purpose of detecting unknown or rare elements

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

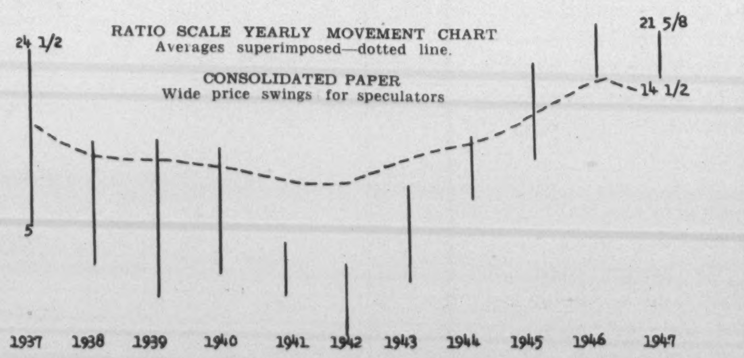
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

CONSOLIDATED PAPER CORPORATION

				Averages		Cons. Paper	
PRICE 31 Mar. 48	$17.50						
YIELD	8.5%	Last 1 month	Up	4.5%	Up	5.2%
INVESTMENT INDEX	66	Last 12 months	Down	6.1%	Down	2.7%
GROUP	"C"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	1466.6%
RATING	Above Average	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Down	38.2%



SUMMARY:— Any one who is not familiar with past record of the price swings of Consolidated Paper and with its history, would be well advised to study carefully the figures and chart in order to understand that these shares are no "investment". While the current position of the industry and of this company has improved immeasurably during recent years, yet this stock must be viewed as a speculation.

Having properly classified it as such, one can then approach the matter, realizing that there is considerable attraction, particularly to the speculatively inclined investor who has courage to buy stocks during recessions in the general market. No space is available to provide details, but a study of its various factors suggests that it has speculative possibilities somewhat above average. The Investment Index is low, as is to be expected from this type of stock, but the current yield is attractive. However, readers are reminded to notice the exceptionally wide price movements of previous years.

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SPRINGER, STURGEON GOLD MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on July 5, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
W. W. McBRIEN
Secretary-Treasurer.
April 20, 1948.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 127)

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty and one-quarter cents (50¼c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on June 1, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 1, 1948.

By Resolution of the Board.
W. B. Dix, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, April 15, 1948.

The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND No. 243

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1948.

By order of the Board.
JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., April 13, 1948.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Major Trend Change?

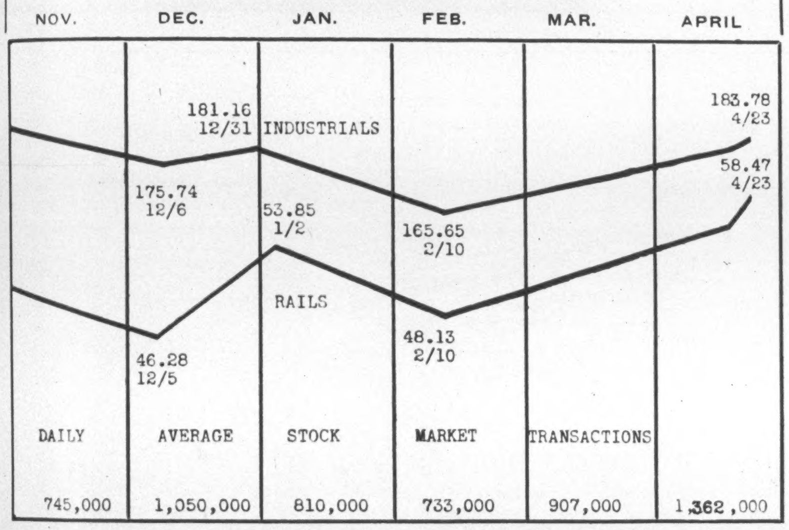
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: While the decline of 1946-7 went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental market turnabout has yet been reached. Since July 1946 the industrial average has been an intermediate downward trend, with rail average following a contrary course.

Following the 1946 break, there have been various rallies in the stock market. The peak points of these rallies, prior to the current one, were at 186.85 on the industrial average and 53.85 on the rail average. Recently, the Dow-Jones railroad average has worked decisively (that is, by 1.01 points or more) above its rally peak. Should the industrial average now close at or above 187.86, it, too, will have registered a decisive penetration of its rally peak. Under such circumstances, a major change in trend wili have been confirmed, from the technical approach.

On two previcus occasions in the past ten months (July and October last), the two averages, as at present, have reached their upside penetration points, but jointly failed of such penetrations. In each case we forecast failure as likely. We are again of such opinion, even though we have looked for the turn upward as probable in 1948 and thus feel that the odds of the turn having arrived are at least better than they were in 1947. Our reason for doubting a bull market here and thus for assuming, instead, that we are now at or near the peak of a technical rally is the continuing presence of business and political uncertainty and the absence, since 1946, of certain technical developments usually designating a market bottom. If the industrial average however, signals a major trend, as discussed in the preceding paragraph, we believe the market's verdict should be accepted. Under such conditions, gradual increase in stock holdings would appear favorable.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



which may be present. Only three instruments of this type and design are in operation in the Western Hemisphere.

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Central Patricia Gold Mines reports a net loss of $118,878 for 1947. The operating loss was $13,820, but dividends and interest earned, along with profit on sale of fixed assets, resulted in a profit of $9,945, before outside exploration and provision for depreciation. Outside exploration of $37,667 and depreciation of $91,156, brought net loss to the above figure. The estimated portion of prior years' taxes on income recoverable under loss carry back provisions of the Income War Tax Act is $71,509, which partially offsets this loss. The company's current position, consisting of current and working assets of $1,078,201 as compared with current liabilities of $81,825, or net working assets of $996,376, shows a reduction from the previous year of $232,293. Ore reserves at the end of the year aggregated 301,736 tons, having an average grade of $11.55, as compared with 340,786 tons of an average grade of $11.90 a year previous. Further work will be required to fully test the possibilities of the showing, 19 miles east of the mine on the Crow River, where a group of 75 claims were staked in conjunction with Conwest Exploration.

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Broulan Porcupine Mines in 1947 had net profit of $30,142 or 36 cents a ton on the ore milled. As at December 31, 1947, the net current assets amounted to $294,056 and investments in other companies are shown at a net cost of $602,851 and at estimated market value of $886,235. Ore reserves are tentatively estimated at 90,000 tons having an average grade of $6.30. B. W. Lang, president, states that the operation of the Broulan, Bonetal, Porcupine Reef and Hugh-Pam properties by one organization, and the milling of all ore in the Broulan mill, will result in substantially lower operating costs than could otherwise be obtained. It will thus be possible to mine at a profit tonnages of relatively low-grade ore which would be left behind if each property were operated as a separate unit, he points out.

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A net profit of $132,919 or 3.9 cents per share, was shown by Canadian Malartic Gold Mines for 1947, compared with 4.7 cents in the previous year. Net income from gold sales was less by $123,369 than it would have been had the former exchange premium been received. Operating costs were lower by 15 cents per ton milled, due mainly to the increase in tonnage treated. There was an increase of 18,000 tons in ore reserves, which stood at 1,667,500 tons at the year end, with an average grade of $4.20 per ton. E. V. Neelands, president, states the probable ore reserves position was equivalent under present conditions, and at the increased rate of milling, 1,200 tons daily, to an ore supply for four years. Working capital at December 31, was $924,404, including supplies and securities taken at cost.

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San Antonio Gold Mines in 1947 had a net profit of 13.6 cents per share, as compared with 18.7 cents in the previous year, despite the difficult labor situation, reduced price for gold, and deepening of the No. 4 winze for 1,196½ feet. Ore reserves were shown at 700,000 tons, of which 105,000 are broken, and this is a decline of 20,000 tons compared with the previous year. At the end of the year approximately $210,000 had been expended on the controlled Jeep Gold Mine. J. D. Perrin, president, points out in the annual report that "gold mining was one of the few remaining bulwarks of free enterprise offering a chance for individual initiative. The theorists and planners have finally won the day, controls imposed on almost everything, and gold mining being put in the embarrassing position of appearing to be subsidized."

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We offer as principals:

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada Limited

Cumulative Convertible Preferred Shares

Price: At the market about $11.25 per share to yield 5.33%

Earnings in 1947 available for the cumulative dividend of 60¢ per share amounted to $1.67 per share. Net sales for the first quarter of 1948 showed an increase of 9.11% over the like period of last year.

Mail or telephone orders receive prompt attention.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers

15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST • TORONTO

WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
BRANCH OFFICES
Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta. McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.
221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. 407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

PUBLIC UTILITIES . . .

QUEBEC POWER COMPANY

3% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds

Due September 1, 1962

Price 97. and interest yielding 3.27%

The basic nature of public utility enterprises, meeting as they do the needs of the public for power, heat, light and transportation, makes the bonds of such companies among the safest and most attractive available. We shall be glad to answer enquiries regarding such bonds, and to recommend specific securities of this character.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities since 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENGLAND
LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

A MOCO FABRIC

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND of 12c per share, has been declared upon the Common Shares without nominal or par value, of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th day of May 1948.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Valleyfield, 21st April 1948.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 44c per share, being at the rate of seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the $25.00 par value seven percent (7%) cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th day of May 1948.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Valleyfield, 21st April, 1948.

A Business Opportunity

Well established over a period of twenty years, a wholesale food manufacturing business with own retail outlets, a world wide distribution of products and a going concern of equipment, stock etc., to be sold to a discriminating buyer, all balance sheets available.

Purchase price approximately $100,000.00

GEORGE RANDALL, Agent
1309 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Seventy-five Cents (75c) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of NORANDA MINES, LIMITED, payable June 15th to shareholders of record at the close of business May 14th, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 23rd, 1948.

ABOUT INSURANCE

New Non-Forfeiture Laws and a New Mortality Table in U.S.

By GEORGE GILBERT

Of more than passing interest to insurers and insured both in Canada and the United States are the new Standard Non-Forfeiture Laws and the new Mortality Table adopted in most of the States and which came into effect, with respect to new business, on Jan. 1, 1948.

While the new laws should produce more equitable cash, paid up and extended insurance values, they are not likely to affect the aggregate cost of insurance, as the cost is determined in the case of each company by its actual mortality experience, interest earnings and expense of operation.

AS ONE of the most outstanding examples of organized thrift under the private enterprise system, the life insurance business has an honorable record of achievement in Canada and the United States, covering a period of more than a century. It had been devoted to the task of spreading the benefits of individual and family security for a long time before such objectives assumed the prominence they now have in the public consciousness. The beneficent character of life insurance is something which should not be disregarded by those engaged in the business, by the policyholders or by our legislators.

There can be no question that the wider the spread of life insurance protection on a voluntary basis, the less need there will be for compulsory government insurance measures and the lighter will be the burden to be imposed on the general taxpayers to support such government schemes.

Life insurance is a competitive business which is constantly striving to improve its policy forms and services in order to expand its operations by furnishing better and broader coverage at the lowest cost. While recognizing that it needs to be equipped with the most up-to-date business tools, the major objectives of all well-managed companies are security, equity and economy of operation.

New Standards

With respect to the need of adopting up-to-date business tools, it is to be noted that across the line new Standard Non-Forfeiture and Valuation Laws have been enacted and are in force in most States, along with a modern mortality table. The movement for the adoption of an up-to-date mortality table began in 1937, when the President of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners dealt with the subject in his annual address, and posed certain questions as to the need of a new table, whether it would result in lowering the net cost of insurance to the public, and so on.

As a result a committee was appointed to make an investigation and bring in a report. The committee consisted of the actuaries of five State Insurance Departments, and one from the Actuarial Society of America and one from the American Institute of Actuaries, and in its report, published in 1939, while indicating its interest in the introduction and use of a modern mortality table, expressed the opinion that a thorough study of non-forfeiture statutes was necessary before such a step could profitably be taken.

Accordingly, the committee was requested to continue its study and research, and its final report in June, 1942, contained recommendations relating to both valuation of life company liabilities and computation of non-forfeiture values, along with proposed standard valuation and non-forfeiture bills. These recommendations represented the result of five years of study of the subject.

This Standard Valuation Law relates the computation, for a company's balance sheet, of the total policy reserve liability under its outstanding contracts. It specifies the minimum reserves to be held for various types of contracts — insurance, annuity, disability, etc. For life and endowment policies a new Commissioners' Method of Valuation is to be used in the calculation of such minimum reserves.

The CSO Table

For ordinary policies, as distinguished from industrial policies, the use of a new mortality table is required in connection with the valuation provisions of the law. This table is known as the Commissioners Standard Ordinary Table, and is generally referred to as the CSO Table. The maximum interest rate permitted to be used is 3½ per cent, but in New York State it is 3 per cent. These regulations apply to new contracts, and not to those in effect before the new law went into force.

Of more general interest is the Standard Non-Forfeiture Law, because its provisions affect the terms of individual policies. It requires a new method of establishing minimum values for all contracts which must contain guaranteed values. Under most of the old laws these values are defined as the reserves specified in the policy, less a flat sum of $25 per $1,000, while under the new law a responsible level of excess first year expenses is fixed and an annual equivalent thereof is ascertained, payable during the premium-paying period. As pointed out recently by President John S. Thompson of the Mutual Benefit Life, this simply means that the excess first year expense is amortized over the premium-paying period of the policy.

As to the basis of the new standard mortality table, which replaces the old American Experience Table, in accordance with the report of the Insurance Commissioners' Committee, the CSO Table was based upon the combined experience of the standard business of a large group of United States companies during the years 1930-1940. The safety margins, consisting of arbitrary additions to the rates of mortality actually observed, were devised to increase in actual amount with the age, but were of such size that the ratio of the margin to the experience of mortality, with some exceptions, tended to decrease with increase in age. The limiting age is 100.

Old Table Outdated

It would seem obvious that the adoption of a modern mortality table to replace the American Experience Table was a wise step, as the old table was based on the experience of a single company, the Mutual Life of New York, during the first fifteen years of its existence, 1843-1858, and is out of line with the times and unsuited for modern use. A good deal of criticism of life insurance companies in the United States has been based on the claim that they were making inordinate profits by the use of a mortality table which did not reflect the great improvement which has taken place in recent years in the average life expectancy among the general population.

Large margins from mortality shown in annual statements are often looked upon as going to the operators of the business and not to the policyholders, while the fact is that these mortality margins are taken into account when computing the rates for non-participating policies or are returned in the form of dividends to holders of participating policies.

As the new mortality table is more closely aligned with actual experience than the old table, it should produce more satisfactory reserves, and thus more equitable cash values and more equitable paid up and extended insurance values. But it is not likely that the new laws will increase or decrease the cost of insurance in the aggregate, as the cost is determined by the actual mortality experience, the actual interest earnings and the actual expense of operation of each individual company engaged in the business.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to know whether a company called the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company has a deposit with the Government for the protection of policyholders. How long has it been in business, and what are its assets and liabilities, according to Government figures, if same are available? I do not find its name on the list of Dominion registered companies.

C. D. H., Brantford, Ont.

Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company, with head office in Toronto, operates under Provincial charter and not under Dominion registry. It is regularly licensed in Ontario and has a deposit of $40,000 with the Ontario Government for the protection of policyholders. Latest published Government figures show that its total admitted assets at the end of 1946 were $298,397, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $66,091, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $232,306. The paid up capital is $100,000, so the net surplus over capital, reserves and all liabilities was $132,306. The net premiums earned by the company in 1946 amounted to $66,539, while the claims and expenses totalled $40,635, showing an underwriting profit for the year of $25,904. Other revenue amounted to $12,155 and other expenditure to 17,138, leaving $20,922 as the net profit for the year. The company was incorporated and commenced business in 1873, occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted, and all claims are readily collectable.

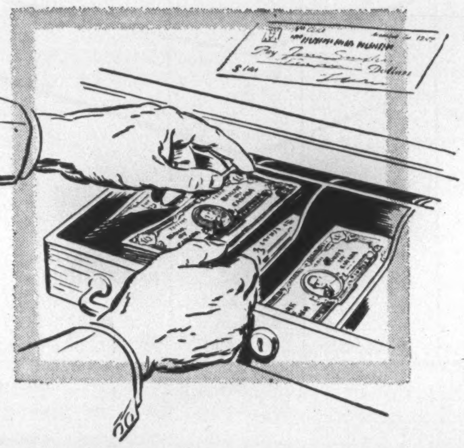
NOTICE

is hereby given that the UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C1125, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE in addition to Life Insurance for which it is already registered.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Chief Agent.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President   A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
SERVICE · SAVING · SECURITY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"
B C DAHLMANN Res. Vice-Pres., Concourse Bldg., Toronto, Elgin 3355



Handling money costs money

It costs you more to live these days. And it costs your bank more to provide efficient banking service.

Bank staffs are more than half as large again as before the war; payrolls have nearly doubled. Taxes are up. So is the cost of everything banks buy.

Yet you pay no more for banking service than you did ten years ago. Today 7,000,000 Canadians are bank customers—striking evidence of the ever-widening usefulness of competitive banking in our national life.

SPONSORED BY YOUR BANK

Greater Mexican Trade And Friendship Too

By MARGARET NEWCOMBE

Canadian and Mexican products are almost completely complementary, not competitive — an ideal basis for trade between the two countries. Friendly trade relations have been increasing over recent years. In 1947 Canada's exports to Mexico were valued at $11,700,851 and Canadian imports from there at $16,979,524. Far-sighted Canadian manufacturers, as this article suggests, should be looking for increased markets in Mexico. Canadians are more popular there than Americans.

ON THE fertile sunny plains near Celaya, central Mexican town, Canadian-made tractors pull long furrows in the fields of spring.

Against the night sky on the road that sweeps down into Mexico City from the north rises a huge, lighted bottle—"Whiskey Canadiense."

"Quality Canadian is better than American," declares a display card in a men's shoe store in Mexico City.

To a Canadian visiting in Mexico, these and similar signs are a heartening reminder of the progress f the most-favored nation trade agreement, signed a little more than two years ago between the two nations, north and south "of the border."

Just now, Canadians will find themselves popular in Mexico. One reason is the foundation of warm personal and friendly relations laid by the former Canadian Ambassador, Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside and his wife. These are now being extended by the present Ambassador, S. D. Pierce, O.B.E., who is carrying on their practice of visiting different sections of the country and learning, at first hand, the Mexican way of life and its problems.

Another reason may be that Mexico exports more than she imports from us, making Canada one of the very few nations with which she has a favorable balance of trade. Trade of Canada figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that during the calendar year of 1947, Canadian exports to Mexico were valued at $11,700,851 and Canadian imports from Mexico were valued at $16,979,524.

This fact, that Mexico exports to us more than she imports, has been hard to establish in Mexican minds, however, due to the notable inaccuracy of their trade figures. The most recent figures released by the Mexican Department of National Statistics claim that Mexico had a total adverse balance of foreign trade in 1946 amounting to 1,239,283,000 pesos or 247,852,000 dollars. Imports were valued at one billion pesos more than the previous year, 1945, and exports at two hundred and twenty-seven million pesos more. Mexican figures for 1947 have not yet been published.

The total value of Mexico's foreign trade during 1946 was much higher, therefore, than the previous year's and the unfavorable balance was almost five times greater than in 1945.

Trade Figures

Some indication of the change in the balance of trade is shown by the following (Mexican) figures.

Mexican Imports (in pesos)		Mexican Exports (In pesos)	
1938—	493,556,000	1938—	493,834,000
1941—	513,109,000	1941—	914,468,000
1945—	1,169,647,000	1945—	1,603,071,000
1946—	1,396,903,000	1946—	2,636,166,000

These same Mexican figures showed that Mexico imported from Canada in 1946, 34,735,000 pesos and exported only 7,062,000. This brought an immediate denial from the Canadian Embassy, who were able to prove the mistake.

Canadian figures showed that in 1946, Canada imported from Mexico $14,609,938 while exporting to her only $10,536,242. In 1947, these figures mounted to $16,979,524 for imports and to $11,700,851 for exports, an increase in trade in about the same proportions of balance.

In 1938, to show the contrast, we imported only 576,393 dollars and exported 2,348,796 dollars. In 1945, we imported 13,508,000 dollars and exported only 8,065,000 dollars.

Discrepancy of the figures arises in part from the fact that all goods in transit through the United States are considered by the Mexican Bureau of Statistics as trade with the United States and a large amount of Canadian trade passes through the U.S.

Establishment of a steamship line between Canada and Mexico, accomplished in 1946, has helped to increase Canada's trade. Subsidized at first by the government, the line has done so well that it has now been taken over entirely by private interests in Toronto, the Federal Commerce and Navigation. During the open season, Montreal is the Canadian port, and while the harbor is closed the line runs from St. John, New Brunswick, to Veracruz, Mexico. It is a monthly run on berth terms, depending on sufficient cargo.

At present, Canada's chief exports to Mexico are wheat, whiskey, breed-

(Continued on page 32)

MR. W. K. WHITEFORD

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of The Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. W. K. Whiteford was elected a Director. Mr. Whiteford is President of the British American Oil Company, Limited.

—Photo by Duke

H. L. Garner, General Manager of the Peterborough Examiner, who was elected to the presidency of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association recently. Mr. Garner is also a director of the National Advertising Executives' Association of the U.S.

IN 1947 MORE CANADIANS PROTECTED AGAINST ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS THAN EVER BEFORE

Better protection at lower cost . . . conscientious service to every policyholder . . . prompt payment of claims. These three factors have been the basis of Continental Casualty Company's progress to the position of Canada's number one accident and sickness insurance company.

The financial statement reproduced below tells a story of striking growth and iron-clad stability. The total assets of the company . . . funds that back up every policy we write . . . amount to more than $89,000,000.00. Continental's premium income for 1947 totalled over $64,000,000.00. Over $275,000,000.00 has been paid out in claims.

Every Canadian whose income is not protected against the inroads of medical expenses or disability due to accident or sickness owes it to himself to investigate the Continental Casualty plan designed to meet his particular needs. See your local agent or write direct to our head office.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1947

ASSETS

Cash	$11,911,566.12
*United States Government Obligations	35,762,585.12
*Canadian Government Obligations	3,076,418.44
*Other Public Bonds	4,591,105.25
*Railroad Bonds and Equipment Trust Certificates	1,248,907.30
*Public Utility Bonds	1,047,690.00
*Miscellaneous Bonds	500,000.00
*Preferred Stocks	6,115,567.00
*Other Stocks	13,937,673.00
Mortgage Loans	104,394.30
Administrative Office Buildings	3,560,225.50
Premiums in Course of Collection (Not over 90 days past due)	7,042,355.61
Accrued Interest and Rents	292,209.16
Other Assets	292,972.41
ADMITTED ASSETS	$89,483,669.21

LIABILITIES

Reserve of Unearned Premiums		$21,870,983.88
Provision for Unpaid Claims		30,024,883.51
Miscellaneous Liabilities		5,261,754.88
Reserve for United States and Canadian Income Taxes		1,544,370.73
General Contingency Reserves		6,950,000.00
Capital	$ 6,000,000.00	
Surplus	17,831,676.21	
Capital and Surplus		23,831,676.21
TOTAL		$89,483,669.21

*Eligible bonds amortized. Insurance stocks valued on basis of pro-rata share of capital and surplus. All other securities at quotations prescribed by National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Net Premiums written during 1947—$64,077,953.15
Increase over 1946—$9,117,814.98

Canadian policyholders are also protected by Canadian Bonds deposited with the Receiver-General of Canada for their exclusive security.

Net Premiums written in Canada during 1947 . . $5,856,790.11
Increase over 1946 . . . . $988,875.71

Continental
CASUALTY COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, FEDERAL BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

R. D. BEDOLFE, *Canadian General Manager*
ROSS D. HEINS, *Assistant General Manager*

CANADA'S NO. 1 ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE COMPANY

More Mexican Trade and Friendship Too

(*Continued from Page 31*)

ing cattle, furs, manufactured leather, wood pulp, news print, farm implements and machinery and smaller amounts of electrical apparatus, abrasives, inorganic chemicals, lard, tallow and canned fish.

Breeding cattle from British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec are highly prized and Canadian bulls now roam the ranchos of both Miguel Aleman, Mexico's president, and Avillo Comacho, former president.

Mexico is hungry for machinery at the moment. In March of 1947, she exported 15,000 bales of cotton, 3,200,000 dollars worth, to Canada, an export which, until that year, was restricted to cotton of the very lowest grades. In the entire year of 1947, Mexico exported to us 32,920,517 pounds of cotton at a value of $9,541,141.

The removal of this restriction indicated that the Mexican textile industry is in a serious situation as a result of their loss of wartime export markets. Now she finds her production costs increased to a point where Brazil, Argentina and other South American countries may soon be in a position to offer cheaper prices. Mexican industry needs modern machinery to meet this competition. Almost every mill in the country is looking for the opportunity to purchase up-to-date equipment, even if second-hand. Millions of dollars are being spent on this machinery, but few of the orders come from Canada.

United States still has 85 per cent of the Mexican trade. Where Canada exported only $11,000,000 worth of goods in 1947, the U.S. exported $627,454,000 to Mexico. Yet the gateway to the great trade opportunities in Latin America has been opened wide by the most favored nation agreement, an agreement which puts us on the same footing as the United States.

Douglas S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Mexico, points out that Canadian and Mexican products are completely complementary, not competitive, and that this creates an ideal basis for trade between the two countries.

Shortage of Supplies

"We're losing out at present in the trade because of a shortage of supplies in what should be Canada's greatest exports—wheat, flour, edible grains, newsprint, canned salmon and similar commodities" he explains. "What there is is going eastward, not southward.

"Far-sighted Canadian manufacturers should be looking now for markets outside Canada when the demands of postwar manufacturing have been fulfilled in our own Dominion."

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE OF ANNUAL AND SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual and a Special General Meeting of Shareholders of International Petroleum Company, Limited will be held in Room "C", Convention Mezzanine Floor of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, on Monday, May 10th, 1948, at 2.30 P.M.

The meeting, in addition to the matters required to be dealt with at the Annual Meeting, will consider three by-laws passed by the Directors providing, firstly, for the conversion of the Company's preference stock into common stock and for the cancellation of 200,000 unissued shares of common stock; secondly, for the necessary consequent changes in the Company's general by-laws; and, thirdly, for the mechanical reproduction of signatures on share certificates and warrants.

In order to attend and vote at the meeting a holder of bearer share warrants must deposit his warrants before May 6th, 1948, with an acceptable depositary and obtain a certificate containing (1) the name and address of the shareholder (2) the numbers and amounts of the warrants deposited, and (3) a statement that the warrants will be held by the depositary under this deposit until May 12th, 1948.

This certificate (which may be a letter), if presented at the meeting, will entitle the person named therein to attend and vote at the meeting, or will be effective if attached to a proxy signed by such person and lodged with the Secretary of the Company, at least 24 hours before the meeting. Forms of proxy may be obtained from the Company though any form containing the necessary provisions will be accepted.

The following are acceptable depositaries for this purpose:—

(1) A branch or agency of any Canadian chartered bank.

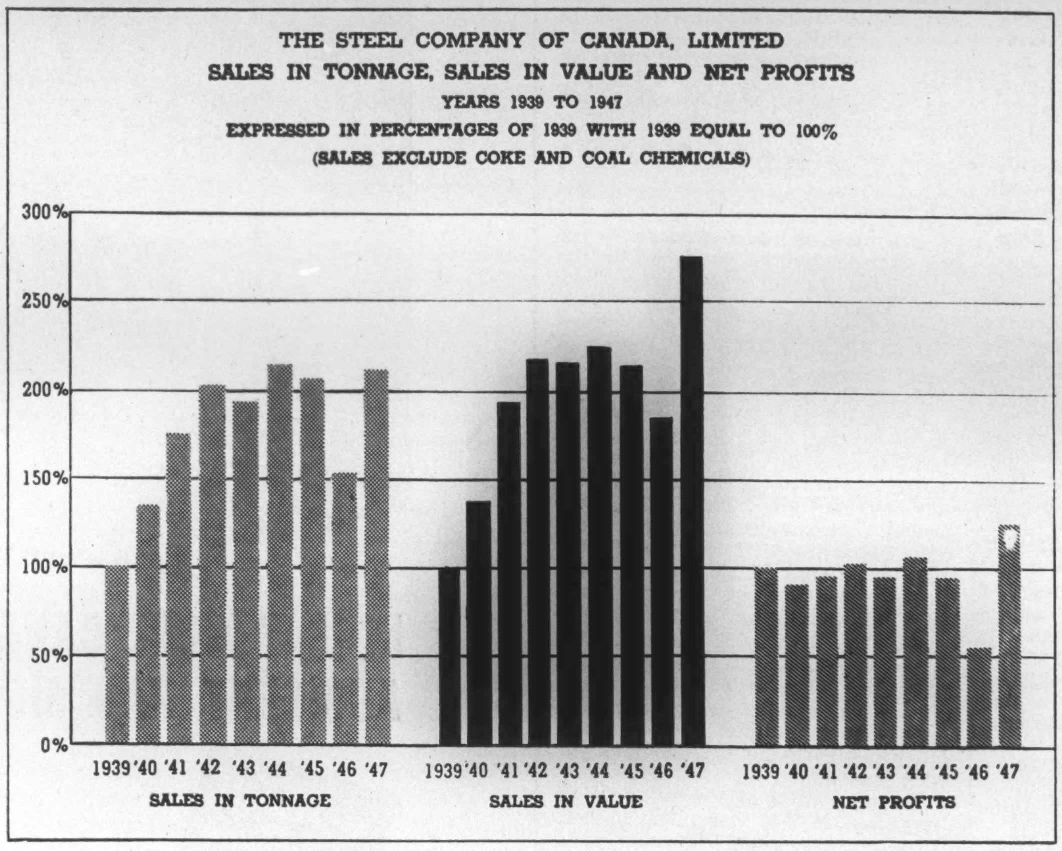
(2) A bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System of the United States of America.

(3) The Secretary of the Company.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 23rd day of April, 1948. C. H. MULLINGER Secretary.

STELCO IN 1947

The record expressed in the chart below is particularly remarkable on account of the difficulties encountered during the last year in securing adequate deliveries of scrap, coal, coke, iron ore and fuel oil in suitable quantity, as well as other important materials and supplies. That ingot output was maintained at 98.6% of rated capacity and at less than 2% below the war-time peak production of 1944, is a notable achievement in view of the conditions under which it was accomplished.



(*A copy of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company at Hamilton, Ont.*)

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS, DECEMBER 31, 1947 AND 1946

ASSETS

	1947	1946
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 1,885,512	$ 3,180,007
Guaranteed call loans and deposits with trust companies	1,500,000	—
Dominion of Canada bonds and other securities (market value December 31, 1947, $16,979,000; 1946, $8,196,000)	16,773,601	7,961,979
Due from employees on Dominion of Canada bond subscriptions (secured)	433,476	320,231
Accounts and notes receivable, less reserve	12,421,298	7,078,838
Inventories of raw materials, supplies and products, as determined and certified by responsible officials of the companies and valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve	14,835,878	11,525,373
	$47,849,765	$30,066,428
INVESTMENTS—NON-CURRENT		
Interest in coal mining properties, and investments in and advances to associated coal and ore mining companies	$ 5,231,914	$ 2,744,875
FIXED ASSETS		
Cost of works owned and operated	$92,826,422	$79,847,021
Less: Depreciation reserve	51,803,767	48,856,511
	$41,022,655	$30,990,510
OTHER ASSETS		
Benefit Plan—cash and investments	$ 840,267	$ 844,919
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes	944,323	913,539
	$ 1,784,590	$ 1,758,458
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Taxes, insurance and other expenses paid in advance	$ 88,148	$ 57,396
	$95,977,072	$65,617,667

Approved on behalf of the Board,
R. H. McMASTER
H. G. HILTON } Directors

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and its subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1947, and report that we have verified the cash on hand, bank balances and all securities and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required and that, in our opinion, the above consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the companies' affairs at December 31, 1947, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Toronto, Ontario, February 28, 1948. Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

LIABILITIES

	1947	1946
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accruals	$ 7,123,349	$ 4,414,486
Provision for income, excess profits and other taxes, less paid on account	4,264,904	2,465,504
Unclaimed dividends	17,465	15,492
Dividends payable February 1, following year		
On Preference shares	194,889	194,889
On Ordinary shares	345,000	345,000
Secured serial note payable November 24, 1948	500,000	—
	$12,445,607	$ 7,435,371
FUNDED DEBT		
2¾% Sinking Fund debentures due May 1, 1967	$20,000,000	—
Secured serial notes payable in annual instalments, November 24, 1949 to 1952	2,065,500	—
	$22,065,500	—
FURNACE RELINING AND REBUILDING AND OTHER OPERATING RESERVES	$ 3,258,692	$ 3,148,754
BENEFIT PLAN RESERVE	$ 840,267	$ 844,919
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES	$ 2,588,673	$ 2,588,673
CAPITAL STOCK		
Authorized 400,000, Issued 259,852 — 7% Cumulative Preference shares (participating)—par value $25.00 each	$ 6,496,300	$ 6,496,300
Authorized 600,000, Issued 460,000 — Ordinary shares—no par value	11,500,000	11,500,000
	$17,996,300	$17,996,300
SURPLUS		
Earned surplus—per accompanying statement	$35,837,710	$32,690,111
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes	944,323	913,539
	$36,782,033	$33,603,650
	$95,977,072	$65,617,667

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1947 AND 1946

	1947	1946
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS after deducting depreciation and all expenses of manufacturing, selling and administration	$ 5,720,893*	$ 2,236,706
Add		
Net income from securities and profit from sales	219,974	213,472
	$ 5,940,867	$ 2,450,178
Deduct		
Interest on funded debt	373,159	—
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	$ 5,567,708	$ 2,450,178

The following amounts have been charged before determining the profit for the year:

	1947	1946
Provision for depreciation (1947 figure includes depreciation on certain assets partly completed)	$3,573,528	$1,860,624
Provision for income and excess profits taxes	4,881,214	1,425,011
Contribution to Pension Trust Fund	800,000	300,000
Directors' fees	16,000	14,000
Remuneration of executive officers	198,452	205,400
Legal expenses	13,000	20,074

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1947 AND 1946

	1947	1946
Balance at beginning of year	$32,690,111	$32,173,767
Add		
Net profit for the year	5,567,708	2,450,178
Profit from sale of properties	164,847	—
Inventory adjustments applicable to previous years, less income and excess profits taxes thereon	—	225,722
	$38,422,666	$34,849,667
Deduct		
Debenture discount and expense	$ 425,400	—
Dividends declared during the year		
Preference shares at $3.00 per share	779,556	$ 779,556
Ordinary shares at $3.00 per share	1,380,000	1,380,000
	$ 2,584,956	$ 2,159,556
Balance at end of year	$35,837,710	$32,690,111

*Profit from operations for 1946 ($2,236,706) reflects expenses and loss of revenue resulting from strikes at several of the Company's plants during that year.